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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Long-distance lens

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Reform in Jerusalem:

H.U.C. opens campus

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Goren's anti-Reform manifesto

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How to save a choking child

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I accuse, by Moshe Mandelbaum

page 5

Presenting Israel's case abroad

Tamir sees change in 'style and tone'

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

A major "change of style and tone" in the presentation by the foreign service of Israel's case and positions can be expected in the coming weeks, the Foreign Ministry's new director-general Avraham Tamir promises.

The change will focus on the ministry's *hasbara* (information) and on the pronouncements of ambassadors abroad, especially in such public forums as the UN., Tamir said yesterday.

Interviewed in the office vacated last month by David Kimche, with whom Tamir worked closely in the Taba negotiations, Tamir said the new style, "of moderation and dialogue" will mirror that adopted by Shimon Peres in his two years as prime minister.

Tamir said that the new style will stress the improvement of the quality of life in the territories and a settlement of the Middle East conflict based on a Jordanian-Palestinian "framework" - themes that came to the fore in Peres's premiership but which were far from popular in Yitzhak Shamir's Foreign Ministry.

Tamir implied that the ministry's directors would bring to heel hard-line ambassadors identified with and enunciating Likud policies, such as UN ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu.

"Look, we won't force Netanyahu and the others to espouse an international Middle East peace conference, which still has not been endorsed in the cabinet. But they [the hardline ambassadors] will have to stop mocking [various Peres stands and initiatives], such as his 'Marshall Plan' for the Middle East and mobilizing the international community against terrorism. They laughed at this a few months ago in the embassies - yet, look, now even the Soviets are talking of an international effort to curb terrorism."

The ambassadors henceforth will "give expression to the policies of the ministry and the minister," concluded Tamir.

Tamir is planning a major over- (Continued on Page 19)

PLO bows to threats, ends talks in Romania

Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies

CONSTANZA, Romania. - Israeli peace activists and PLO representatives yesterday cut short their meeting because of death threats from Arab extremists, Israeli participants said.

In Nicosia, the Abu Nidal faction said yesterday it would make Romania "pay dearly" for hosting the conference.

"We denounce those Palestinians participating in this meeting and we tell them that the punishment to be inflicted on them by our people will be a lesson to everyone who dares play with the destiny of our people," the group said.

The break-up of the meeting in the Black Sea resort town came two days after two Soviet-made missiles exploded in the courtyard of the Romanian Embassy in Beirut. No one was hurt in the incident, thought to be a warning to Romania because of its unofficial sponsorship of the meeting.

Explaining the break-up, conference participants said the PLO representatives had received death threats from Arab terrorists.

"They [Palestinians] have been under pressure and life threats and it was their decision to cut this meeting short," said Peretz Kidron, a member of the Israeli delegation.

Kidron said he was disappointed, as his 29-member delegation had hoped the meeting would last its scheduled two days, but said he believed the event had not been in vain.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Israel shipment reports persist

Reagan denies Iran arms deal for hostages

Jerusalem Post Staff and agencies

WASHINGTON. - As reports persist that the U.S. had made a deal with Iran on the release of American hostages held in Lebanon, President Reagan said yesterday that these reports had no foundation and were endangering efforts to win the hostages' freedom. The president also made an impassioned plea for the reports to be ignored.

Asked by newsmen during a bill-signing ceremony at the White House whether Washington had made a deal with Teheran, Reagan at first refused to comment.

But then he said: "May I suggest and appeal to all of you with regard to this, that the speculation, the commenting on a story that came out of the Middle East and that, to us has no foundation - all of that is making it more difficult to get the other hostages out."

But a source close to the negotiations leading to the hostages' release said in Washington that the U.S. had secured the release of three hostages held in Lebanon by helping to arrange the shipment by Israel to Iran of spare parts needed to keep the Iranian war machine running.

"There was a correlation between the shipments and the release of the hostages," the source said yesterday.

Earlier this week, Iran said it had detained and expelled former White House national security adviser Robert McFarlane and four other Americans sent on a mission to mend U.S.-Iranian relations.

The freeing of three American hostages in Lebanon over the last 14 months came as U.S. and Iranian officials held a year of secret talks on Teheran's need for military supplies, the source said.

The releases came after Israel shipped spare parts to Iran, including supplies for Iran's fleet of American-made F-4 and F-5 fighters, and some anti-aircraft weapons for use against Iraqi air raids, the source said.

Israel has denied it sells arms to Iran.

Earlier, a former president of Iran said the U.S. has been delivering military spare parts to Iran for many months.

Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, now an exile in Paris, said in an ABC television network interview that an unmarked American plane delivered spare parts to Iran early in September and there had been "other shipments long before."

"I was informed previously that there had been deliveries in the previous month, in fact," he said.

Bani-Sadr's remarks added to the growing mystery of reported contacts between the Reagan administration and Iran.

(Continued on back page)

Clergyman, official detained for bribery

A senior government official and a veteran Christian clergyman were arrested yesterday and questioned by the fraud squad in connection with bribery.

Their names have been withheld from publication.

The two men are to be brought before a magistrate today for remand. More arrests are anticipated.

The investigation of the two was conducted for several months, and yesterday, after sufficient evidence had been collected, the "green light" was given to have them arrested, sources said. Last night two prominent Ramallah people, a mother and her son, were also detained.

Rumours about corrupt land transactions connected to the church in question have been circulating for years.



BORN FREE - Anatoly Natan Sharansky, who became a father yesterday for the first time, was also the *sandak* (godfather) at the birth of the son of his friend and fellow Prisoner of Zion, Mark Nashpitz. (Sharansky baby, see below.) (Avi Hayon)

School crisis abates

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The immediate crisis in the school system is expected to abate today but the fraying of Education and Finance Ministries are preparing for a showdown over the education budget.

Most secondary-school teachers - as well as all the elementary-school teachers - have already received their October salaries. Disruptions in studies continued yesterday, however, because individual striking teachers made class schedules erratic and because many pupils chose not to show up.

Kindergartens and elementary schools are to function as usual today. High school and junior-high school schedules will continue to be disrupted, depending on the union affiliation of the teachers, but are expected to be much less severely disrupted than they were yesterday.

Most Amal, Ort and Anaf secondary schools will remain closed.

The Histadrut Teachers Union instructed its members to strike in schools "where even one teacher has not received his salary." The Secondary School Teachers Association, which says that most of its members have already received their salaries, has ordered only those teachers who have not been paid to strike.

Most teachers' salaries were paid by local councils that took bank loans until the money is released to the Education Ministry.

Education Minister Navon is slated to meet this morning with Finance Minister Nissim. Navon has requested that the cabinet take up the education crisis at its Sunday meeting.

Education Ministry director-general Shimon Shoshani told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that if the cabinet decides to enforce the cuts in the education budget "there will be terrible consequences for the educational and cultural system of Israel."

He accused the Treasury of unilaterally implementing its own interpretation of the government decision to cut 3.9 per cent for the budget. He added that the Treasury was withholding funds from the Education Ministry far in excess of that warranted by any government decision.

Treasury officials have maintained that the Education Ministry has done nothing to comply with the decision for a budget cut. Therefore, they say, the ministry's November allocation was reduced from NIS 145 million to NIS 109m.

A Bonn okay for Auschwitz memorial

BONN (Reuters). - The West German parliament gave unanimous backing last night to plans to pay homage to the victims of the Nazi German Holocaust by establishing a national memorial at the former Auschwitz death camp in Poland.

The memorial, in the form of a national exhibition at the camp site, was proposed originally by the radical Greens party and has since won support from all political parties.

Vanunu retained citizenship

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

SYDNEY. - No attempt was made by Mordechai Vanunu to renounce his Israeli citizenship, it was reported here yesterday.

Following Vanunu's disclosure of Israel's purported nuclear capabilities to Britain's *Sunday Times* last month, there have been reports that Vanunu had wanted to give up his Israeli citizenship when he was in Australia. No such request ever reached the consulate-general here, according to Consul Shmuel Tzur, the man who would have dealt with the application.

Vanunu, a former nuclear technician, has meanwhile become a PLO issue in Australia. PLO supporters brandished placards yesterday saying "Let Vanunu go," outside the state theatre where Sydney Jewry was saluting President Herzog.

As Herzog's motorcade drew up at the entrance to the building, 11 policemen arranged themselves between the demonstrators and the presidential party.

When Herzog stepped out of the car, shouts of "PLO, PLO" filled the air, but were drowned out by the applause of Jews waiting in the street to catch a glimpse of Israel's President. The clapping and cheers enraged the demonstrators and drew boos from them.

John McKnight, the rector of St. John's Church of England, who returned from Israel a few days ago after failing to find any trace of his former parishioner, Vanunu, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the PLO had invited him to join their demonstration, but he had refused. He said, "I was treated well in Israel, and I think that the president of Israel should be treated well here." (See p. 4)

Synagogue murder

Turks now say Abu Nidal to blame

ANKARA (AP). - A prosecutor's report released yesterday said the synagogue massacre in Istanbul in September was among a series of terrorist acts carried out in Turkey by the Abu Nidal group.

It was the first official statement linking Abu Nidal with the September 6 attack on the Neveh Shalom synagogue that killed 21 worshippers.

The two terrorists who staged the attack were killed when hand grenades they were carrying exploded.

The mention of Abu Nidal in connection with the synagogue attack was contained in an indictment of five Palestinians for the murder of a Jordanian diplomat in 1985.

No elaboration was given, with the indictment merely listing "Abu Nidal actions in Turkey."

Police in Istanbul have reported no progress in their investigation to find possible accomplices of the gunmen.

Shultz, Shevardnadze meet

Future of arms talks, ties, remains in doubt

VIENNA. - The U.S. and the Soviet Union failed yesterday to make any headway toward curbing nuclear weapons and left the future of arms control and superpower summitry in doubt.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, after five hours of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, told reporters: "I can't say that the meetings have moved arms control matters along in any significant way, and I regret this."

While Shultz counselled patience, a senior U.S. official told the Associated Press there would be no further high-level sessions between the two sides until the Soviets indicated a willingness to negotiate constructively.

The official said the Soviets attempted to reopen issues settled at Reykjavik at a three-hour meeting of arms experts at the U.S. embassy.

Shevardnadze, in an acerbic assessment of his talks with Shultz, said he was returning to Moscow "with a bitter taste" after being confronted with "a mixed bag of old mothballed views and approaches."

He and Shultz met on the periphery of a 35-nation conference reviewing the provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Act that sets out guidelines on human rights conduct, ways to reduce East-West tension, and economic and cultural cooperation.

Shevardnadze said another summit - Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had agreed last November to meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington by the end of this year - "will all depend on further contacts. The dialogue will be continued."

Shultz said: "The subject never came up" in his talks over two days with the Soviet foreign minister.

Economic pressures may hasten elections

The government may be living on borrowed time, and elections may be much nearer than generally thought.

Under the apparent calm political surface, economic pressures are accumulating that by summer could spell the end of the national unity partnership.

The current row over the Education Ministry budget, the nurses strike, and the first shots in the struggle over the Defence Ministry budget for next year offer a glimpse of what could be growing restlessness among politicians over the next few months.

Paradoxically, from a narrow economic point of view there is no reason for alarm. Even if the government budget is not cut by NIS 400 million as demanded by the Treasury, and the deficit rises, the only effect will be to deplete Israel's foreign-currency reserves by between \$200m. and \$300m., or alternatively to increase the foreign debt by a similar amount.

There is a growing awareness among observers and government officials that it will be almost impossible to cut the budget by the amounts sought by the Treasury.

The key ministries targeted for budget cuts - defence, health and education - are all headed by Labour Party people. While Vice Premier

ANALYSIS

AVI TEMKIN

Peres is likely to support Prime Minister Shamir and Finance Minister Nissim in their drive to cut the budget, he is not going to go out of his way to twist the arms of Yitzhak Rabin or Yitzhak Navon, if a confrontation develops over their ministry budgets.

But failure to produce a budget cut would represent a severe political blow to Shamir. It would be his first major political test since rotation.

Making the budget a key national issue in the coming months presents another danger from the Likud's point of view. If inflation persists in the coming months at the current

average rate of 1.5 per cent a month, there will be increasing pressure within the economy for a devaluation of the shekel against the dollar and the basket of currencies.

First, there will be pressure from manufacturers and others for a devaluation, and second, there will be similar pressures from the public, fed by politicians' promises and the creeping rise in the consumer Price Index. Thus, even though devaluation would only produce more inflation, the government may nevertheless bow to popular pressure.

A devaluation and the ensuing inflation would spell the end of the efforts to maintain wage restraint, especially since the current collective wage agreements for the private sector expire in April.

These developments could be avoided by not making budget cuts into a life-or-death issue for the economy - which it is not. It would (Continued on Page 21)

Sharanskys have a baby girl

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Natan Sharansky said yesterday he hoped that his new baby daughter, born to his wife Avital at 3:54 a.m., would have more of a private life than her parents. But she is already making headlines not only in Israel, but around the world.

The baby, born by Caesarean section at Jerusalem's Misgav Ladach Hospital, weighed 2.54 kilos at birth and is reported to be in excellent condition. Sharansky told assembled reporters and cameramen that he and his wife had chosen a name for the baby - the first female child in the Sharansky family for four generations - but they would not reveal it until she was named in the synagogue on Shabbat.

"I was one of two sons; my father one of four sons and my grandfather one of seven sons," said a smiling Sharansky, who was allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union last February after nine years as a Prisoner of Zion and a 12-year forced separation from Avital. "Having achieved a daughter after that, it'll be easy to have sons later," he said with a broad smile.

Avital celebrates her 36th birthday today, while Sharansky's mother, Ida Milgrom, celebrated her 78th birthday yesterday. Milgrom was allowed to emigrate to Israel a few months ago with Sharansky's brother Leonid.

The surgery was performed by Dr. Michael Stark, medical director of the hospital, by Prof. Arthur Eidelman, director of neo-natology at Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital, and by Dr. Cecilia Tzur of Misgav Ladach. Sharansky waited outside the operating theatre.

"We are overjoyed with the first *sabra* in our family, after so many trials and such a long way," said the father.

When Reuven Kashani, the hospital's administrator, invited the Sharanskys to have their "next baby" at the new Misgav Ladach building after it opens next May, Sharansky smiled even more broadly.

The mother and baby should be released within a week. The Sharanskys did not buy anything for the baby before the birth, but were presented with their first gift - a knitted sweater - by a hospital volunteer right after the surgery.

The New York Times

WEEKLY REVIEW

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AMSTERDAM	4	11	12	Cloudy
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BUENOS AIRES	13	19	21	Cloudy
CHICAGO	3	9	10	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	10	11	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	3	7	8	Cloudy
GENEVA	3	7	8	Cloudy
HELSINKI	6	12	13	Cloudy
HONGKONG	21	28	27	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	10	20	24	Cloudy
LISBON	8	14	15	Cloudy
LONDON	8	14	15	Cloudy
MADRID	2	6	7	Cloudy
MONTREAL	4	12	13	Cloudy
NEW YORK	4	12	13	Cloudy
OSLO	0	3	4	Cloudy
PARIS	3	7	8	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	18	24	25	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	1	3	4	Cloudy
TOKYO	13	16	17	Cloudy
TORONTO	0	3	4	Cloudy
ZURICH	5	11	12	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Scattered showers and thunderstorms, strong winds.
Outlook for Sabbath: Rainy and cold.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	72	11-18	16
Golan	79	10-17	15
Nahariya	80	15-23	21
Safed	84	10-15	14
Haifa Port	84	15-22	21
Tiberias	91	15-23	20
Nazareth	66	14-20	19
Afula	64	14-24	20
Sharon	59	12-20	18
Tel Aviv	71	16-24	21
B-G Airport	67	14-23	21
Jericho	55	15-27	24
Qaza	53	16-24	21
Beer Sheva	53	17-23	22
Eilat	39	17-27	25

GSS probes seek more testimony

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Justice Ministry team handling the Shin Bet (General Security Service) file is seeking further testimony before deciding on its final recommendations. The Jerusalem Post has learned.
The testimony, although not considered "vital", may shed further light on former GSS chief Avraham Shalom's contention that the political echelon knew and approved of the April 12, 1984 bus no. 300 killings and cover-up. The man who is to be questioned is not a politician.
The Justice Ministry team, headed by Attorney-General Yosef Harish, has received the transcripts of cabinet protocols which had been withheld from the police investigating team. The documents were handed over by the Prime Minister's Office a day before Shimon Peres left his post.
The Justice Ministry team expects to receive the additional testimony by the end of next week and shortly thereafter to consolidate its findings.

Rabin to Finland

Defence Minister Rabin is to visit Finland later this month to meet with government officials.
Rabin will be the most senior Israeli official to visit Finland since the brief talks between Israeli and Soviet representatives in August.

Maccabi coast in

Maccabi Tel Aviv cruised into the European Basketball Cup final pool for a record eleventh successive year when they easily disposed of the Finnish champions Torpan of Helsinki at Yad Elihu last night. Maccabi won 112-86.

ROMANIA

(Continued from Page One)
Kidron said only 15 Palestinians, instead of the intended 31, showed up for the meeting. The two sides planned to leave today.
Attorney-General Yosef Harish said in Jerusalem last night that he does not yet know whether members of the Israeli delegation to Romania committed a crime, nor does he intend to order the police to investigate the matter.
Harish told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the police will initiate an investigation "if it has reasonable cause" to believe that the law against meeting with terrorist groups has been violated.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Shikun U'fituah controversy

'It looks like a big pay-off'

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Housing Ministry has approved new benefits for the employees of the government housing company Shikun U'fituah, apparently in return for their dropping opposition to the appointment of a long-time political associate of Minister David Levy to a post that did not previously exist.
The staff had gone to court to stop the appointment of Avner Sarusi, Levy's friend and adviser, to the newly created post of deputy director-general.
The staff claimed, when still opposing the appointment, that 50 workers had recently been dismissed and that they would not tolerate a political appointment of an unqualified official.
Three other appointments, two of them reportedly relatives of the minister, have also been made recently.
Members of the Knesset's Finance Committee were shocked yesterday to hear of the benefits given the company's workers and said that if the benefits were indeed granted in exchange for Sarusi's appointment, the State Comptroller must investigate the matter.
An agreement signed between Shikun U'fituah board

chairman David Mor and the works committee recently promises grants as high as a month's pay, promotions and car maintenance expenses for some who had not yet received it. The agreement also promised to pay the costs of the works committee's legal battle against the appointment and that the management would not reduce workers pay in the near future.
Mor also promised in the agreement to obtain the approval of the finance minister and the director of government companies for the arrangement, which will cost the company hundreds of thousands of dollars.
Mor commented on Israel Radio yesterday that benefits promised are not excessive, and that the board unanimously approved Sarusi's appointment.
Sarusi had been promised a senior post in Shikun U'fituah for a long time until he ran afoul of the minister about a year ago. Sarusi was interviewed in the Tel Aviv weekly *Ha'ir* and was widely quoted about how he manipulated journalists and got Levy big headlines in the press.
After that interview was published, Sarusi was banished from Levy's office and waited many months until Levy would talk to him again.

Rejwan's hearing today

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. - The Tel Aviv District Court is to decide today if Jerusalem city councillor and contractor Maurice Rejwan should stay in custody, or be released from remand.
Rejwan, 69, was arrested last Friday at Ben-Gurion Airport as he was about to leave the country with his wife for Canada. He was arrested on suspicion of receiving stolen property and smuggling foreign currency abroad.



Maurice Rejwan at his remand hearing yesterday (IPPA)

Rejwan's attorney, Dan Avitzhak, yesterday appealed an earlier court decision to extend his client's remand by nine days.
Rejwan allegedly deposited a cheque for \$1,300,000 in a Swiss bank. The cheque had been drawn on a fictitious account in the North American Bank.
In his appeal, Avitzhak argued yesterday that the police had arrested his client merely to exert pressure on another person believed involved in the embezzlement from the North American Bank.
Avitzhak said that it was unjust to keep his client in custody while other suspects in the embezzlement went free.

The police representative hinted at Rejwan's alleged connection in the embezzlement, in which \$35 million was stolen between January and August, 1985.
Avitzhak argued that it was possible that Hadassa Monsa, who headed the North American Bank and was suspected of stealing the \$1.3 million cheque, had signed the cheque in Rejwan's name once she knew he was about to leave the country.
The police representative, however, countered that there was solid suspicion that Rejwan had stolen the

cheque and intended to flee the country. Rejwan's remand was necessary, he added, so that he would not disrupt the investigation or flee the country.
The prosecutor dismissed claims that the 69-year-old Rejwan's health could be endangered by imprisonment and said that he had been found fit by the Abu-Kabir physician to endure detention.
Rejwan kept up his high spirits during the court session and later posed for photographers.
Tim reports that Rejwan's wife and MK Ariel Weinstein, a close friend of Rejwan, both received anonymous phone calls to the effect that Rejwan was dead.
An anonymous caller also informed the Gehl family that Zerah Gehl, the general manager of the Dubei tobacco firm who is being held on charges of embezzlement, committed suicide.
Bot reports were proved to be untrue and police are investigating.

Nevertheless, Berman allowed Balas to speak despite his attorneys' opposition, on condition that he not touch on substantive issues in the trial.
But when Balas began to complain that he was being wrongly held in custody, he was stopped firmly and warned by the judge.
Then Balas said: "I want to go home. It's very noisy in the Ayalon lock-up, and I can't concentrate on preparing notes for my defence - notes that my attorneys are constantly ignoring."
Balas is charged with defrauding the United Kibbutz Movement (UKM) of \$29 million.
For almost five hours UKM attorney Nathan Meir testified yesterday about the movement's finances and its dealings with Balas's firm.

Balas demands his say

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. - Financier David Balas clashed yesterday with his attorneys at the end of the session in his fraud trial in the district court here.
Despite his attorneys' request that he not address the court, Balas insisted on talking and complained that his attorneys have silenced him for six months and ignored his demands and advice.
Prosecutor Pinna Dvorin laughed as Balas's attorneys, Ya'acov Weinroth and Yehuda Weinstein, lowered their heads during his outburst.
Judge Shoshana Berman explained to Balas that according to criminal law, a defendant can speak in court only after the prosecution has completed presenting its witnesses, unless specially requested by his

attorneys.
Nevertheless, Berman allowed Balas to speak despite his attorneys' opposition, on condition that he not touch on substantive issues in the trial.
But when Balas began to complain that he was being wrongly held in custody, he was stopped firmly and warned by the judge.
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Arab councils end strike

By DAVID RUDGE
SHFARAM. - The 46 Israeli Arab local councils ended their one-day warning strike at midday yesterday after the Interior Ministry transferred the first instalment of a promised NIS 14 million.
Arab leaders, meeting here to decide on further action to press for the release of the money, were informed at midday that NIS 2.5 million had been forwarded.
The ministry guaranteed to transfer a further NIS 2 million in the next few days. The remainder is to be distributed in the course of the fiscal year.

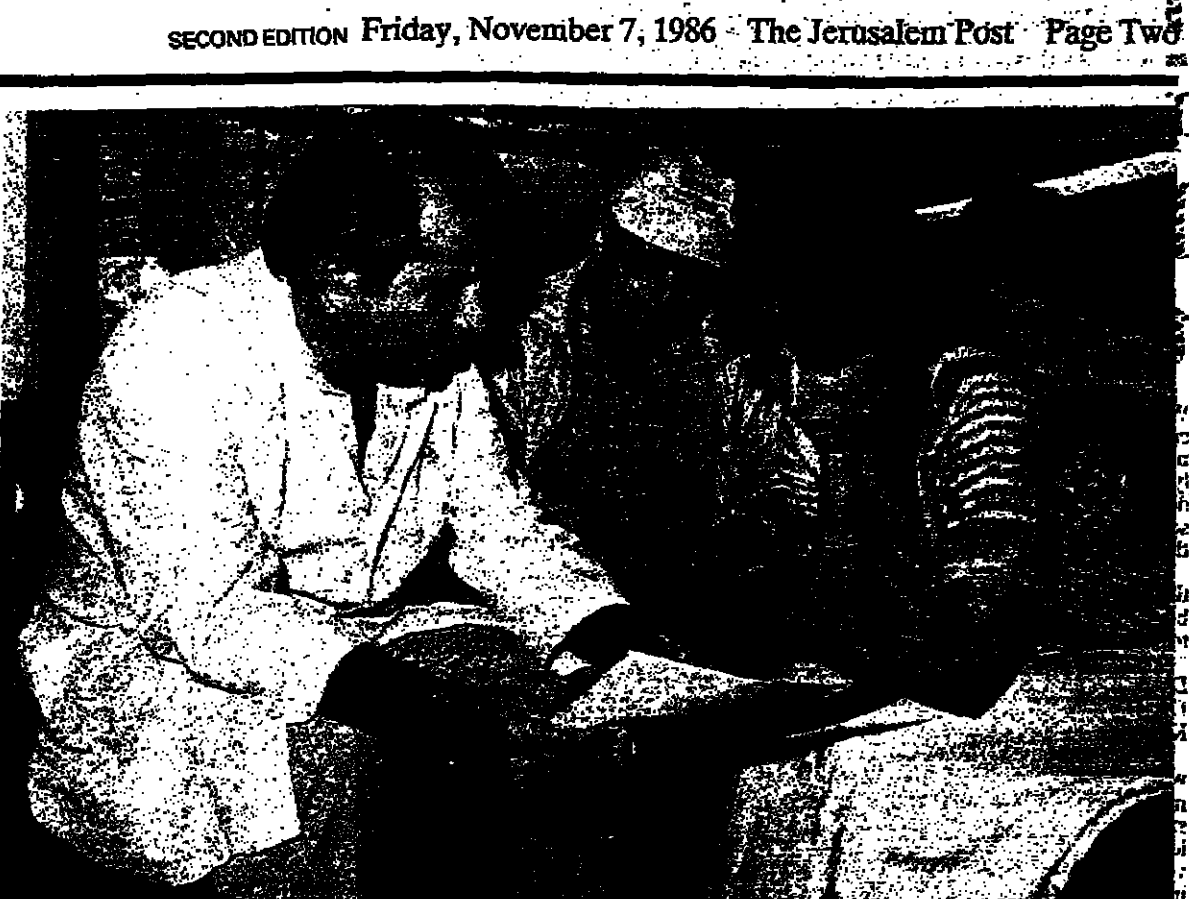
Interior Ministry officials had criticized council heads for going ahead with the strike - which led to the shutdown of municipal services and the closure of all schools.
But Mohammed Ghanayim, deputy chairman of the national committee of Arab local councils, defended their action, saying the ministry had often failed to fulfil its promises.
He maintained that the councils, with accumulated debts of over NIS 22.5m, had been on the verge of collapse.

Local Arabs forge policy on meeting Arens

By DAVID RUDGE
SHFARAM. - The national committee of Arab local councils yesterday instructed its members not to hold separate meetings with the new minister responsible for Arab affairs, Moshe Arens.
Committee representatives meeting here decided after a lengthy and at times heated discussion to request to meet collectively with the minister.

A number of council heads had received invitations to confer with Arens individually.
Committee members feared that such overtures might be aimed at dividing the ranks of the Arab leaders.
Sources in the minister's office, however, rejected this hypothesis and issued a statement saying Arens respected all the local council heads and their committee.
They stressed that Arens had not initiated the idea of individual meetings. He had issued the invitations in response to requests from certain Arab leaders to meet him, the sources said.
During the debate yesterday, two of the council heads said they should not be afraid of individual meetings with the new minister.
But they were criticized by Sahk-nin council leader Mohammed Ghanayim, who reminded his colleagues that Arens had opposed the return of parts of the former Area Nine military training zone to Arab farmers.
The committee opted for a united front, instructing members who had received individual invitations to "hold fire" until they had all met with the minister as a group.

U.S., Israel sign pact on research
By ANDY COURT
Israel and the U.S. signed an agreement last night on cooperation in research and other projects in the labour field.
Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav and William Brock, U.S. secretary of labour, signed the agreement simultaneously in Jerusalem and Washington.
The agreement provides a general framework for Israelis and Americans to undertake joint research and to pursue projects of mutual interest in such areas as employment and training, labour-management relations, labour standards, women's issues and job safety.



Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital began tests yesterday on leukemia patient Michael Shirman, and on his sister Inessa Fleurova who arrived from the Soviet Union on Wednesday with her family, following intense international pressure for her release. Prof. Haim Brautbar said that it would be about a week before his team determined if Fleurova was indeed a matching donor and her brother could receive a transplant of her bone marrow. (Avi Hayon)

First-time praise for Mubarak

Shamir delighted with Egypt

Jerusalem Post Reporter
For the first time in his career, Prime Minister Shamir yesterday praised Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, saying that he has demonstrated "qualities of leadership and dedication to the cause of peace."
Shamir was speaking at the gala Knesset banquet last night in honour of the enlarged Hebrew Union College campus in Jerusalem. He said that Israel had "high expectations" of Egypt, under the stewardship of President Mubarak who has demonstrated qualities of leadership, moving forward in normalizing Egyptian-Israeli relations.
In the past, Shamir has consistently referred to Egypt and Mubarak in a critical vein concerning the peace process and, particularly, the absence of normal relations between the two countries.

The phrasing of the complementary sub-clause, as of the whole speech, went through a number of drafts. Various Shamir aides, headed by the Prime Minister's Office director-general Yossi Ben-Aharon, presided over the preparations before the speech was submitted to Shamir for final approval.
Shamir added the phrase, "dedication to the cause of peace" in a departure from the printed text of the speech.
Observers see in the inclusion of the phrase a clear signal to Cairo that Shamir wishes to improve his relations with Mubarak and to project an agreeable image.
Shamir also said that Israel hopes that the peace with Egypt will serve as a model for other Arab countries. He proposed direct negotiations

with Jordan "without preconditions."
Shamir said that it was "now clear, and evident that Syria is a base for international terror no less extreme than Libya," and the world, in a drastic change of attitude, now recognizes this. The prime minister suggested that the time is ripe for the Soviet Union, Syria's chief backer, to "reconsider its support of those evil forces."
Shamir spoke of the Hebrew Union College as "a magnet to attract large numbers of immigrants." But he did not relate to the challenge from speakers on behalf of the Reform movement to stop any change in the Law of Return, or the Rabbinical Courts Law that would have recognition of non-Orthodox converts.

Arab editor's expulsion endorsed

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER
A military advisory committee last night recommended that West Bank authorities go ahead with the planned expulsion of A-Sha'ab editor, Akram Haniye. But the expulsion order still won't be carried out until the High Court of Justice considers a planned appeal of the case. Haniye's attorney said last night that an appeal would be lodged.
The committee's recommendation - which is non-binding - followed a second day of closed-door hearings

on Haniye's case in Nabhus, in a session that ended just before midnight. Details of the decision will be released today.
O/C Central Command Aluf Elad Barak ordered Haniye's arrest early Monday morning on charges that he was a major coordinator for the PLO's political activities in the territories. The military advisory committee, which reviews all expulsion cases, has recommended against a planned expulsion only once in the past five years.

Earlier yesterday, the Jerusalem branch of the Israeli Journalists' Association issued a protest of Haniye's planned expulsion, branding it a "three-day silence on the controversial case."
In telegrams sent to the prime minister, vice premier and defence minister yesterday, the Jerusalem journalists said that if Haniye is suspected of violating the law, then he should be brought to trial, but he should not be punished while his guilt has not been proved.

Wiesel appeals for amity with Arabs

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
NEW YORK. - Nobel Peace Prize-winner Elie Wiesel appealed on Wednesday night for increased understanding between Jews and Arabs, stating, "Our humanity and Jewishness must be measured by our attitude to the Palestinian Arabs who suffer...and to the whole world still waiting for redemption."
Speaking before the Jewish Peace

Fellowship at a ceremony honouring Rabbi Bruce Cohen, the founder and director of Interns for Peace, Wiesel said he "admires...the efforts of Interns for Peace to bring Jews and Arabs together...to create human contacts and human links."
Urging his audience to reach out on a personal level to Palestinian Arabs, Wiesel said, "If we continue together we should have more people join us. In Israel the effect will be

slow, but it will pick up. Both from Arabs and Jews there will be a slow awakening of humanity..."
In a speech that surprised many because of his explicit identification with the liberal-left, Wiesel called for stepped-up efforts to bring about nuclear disarmament, and said he is disappointed that "the Jewish community turns off on this issue. The Jewish community is not willing to listen or act."

With a deep sense of grief we mourn the sudden and untimely death of our friend
SAM BRISTOW
October 30, 1986 (28 Tishrei 5747) in New York
A Holocaust survivor, he had lived in Israel, and was a graduate of Yeshiva Chaim Berlin, NY.
He devoted great effort to bringing Jewish men and women together.
He will be deeply and sadly missed by the many friends who loved him.
Metropolitan Traditional and Orthodox Singles Group
no126-14-254

The unveiling of the monument of our beloved
EUDICE SADWIN
will be held at 2:30 p.m. on November 13, 1986, at the cemetery of Kfar Pines.
no121-10-224
The Bereaved Family

We mourn the loss of our dear
Aunt SARAH GROSSMAN
Jean and Melt Rosenbaum
Magnes Family, Jerusalem
no146-14-204

In loving memory of
Rabbi ALLEN KUPERMAN
Musmash of Yeshiva University
The Family at Kfar Adumim
no146-14

On the thirtieth day after the death of our dear
ELDAD LAVI
there will be a memorial service and unveiling of the tombstone on Monday, November 10, 1986, at 3:30 p.m., at Givat Shaul cemetery.
We shall meet at the cemetery section, on the right before the main gate plaza.
Our thanks to all who offered condolences, verbally and by letter.
Pinna, Uri, Zvika and Nurit Lavi

We deeply mourn the passing of our beloved
Dr. MORICE HERMAN
Wife: Miriam
Daughter: BatSheva, and Ron, Shimrit and Gilad Tsar
Sons: Shabtai, and Jule and children David
Brothers: Simon, Joe, Meyer, Ronald and families
The funeral will leave at 11 a.m. today, Friday, Nov. 7, from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour for Har Hazeitim.
no161-11-224

With deep sorrow we announce the death of
MAX MANN
beloved father of
Rona and Jeff Kruger
Helena and Peter Leffin
Jack and Glorv Mann
and grandchildren
and brother of Gerry and Yetta Mann

With deep sorrow, we announce the passing of our beloved father and grandfather
ROBERT FRIEDMANN
in Jerusalem, yesterday, November 6, 1986, at the age of 81.
Adam Friedmann and Family
Please phone 02-690469 for details of the funeral.
no127-11-224

In deep sorrow, we announce the death at the age of 66 of my husband, our father and grandfather
NAFTALI (Hartog) BOLLE
Son of Sara Melkman and Jehuda (Levi) Bolle of Amsterdam.
R. Bolle Zan Adelsbergen, Jersala, Alex, Mirjam and Family
Netanya, Galil St. 19
no127-10-223

FOREIGN AND REGIONAL NEWS

Return to dominance

Exultant Democrats moving swiftly towards confrontation with Reagan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democrats, savouring a return to dominance in Congress, are moving swiftly toward a confrontation with President Ronald Reagan over who will set the nation's agenda leading up to the 1988 presidential election.

Trade legislation was at the top of the list of jubilant Democrats as they began to set priorities Wednesday for their new Senate majority.

"I can say it all in four words: The Democrats are back," exulted Democratic Party chairman Paul Kirk Jr.

While most of the early attention was focused on national and gubernatorial elections, Democrats also strengthened their grip on state legislatures across the land — a development that could prove crucial in the congressional redistricting squabbles that will follow the 1990 census.

According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, Democrats will occupy at least 4,479 of the 6,461 legislative seats nationwide, a gain of at least 187.

With some outcomes still subject to change, Democrats will control at least one chamber in at least 40 states — and both chambers in as many as 29. They now control both chambers in 26 states.

So far as congressional politics is concerned, Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd pledged to try to cooperate with the Republican president, but also sent a clear signal of likely confrontations to come.

"I would hope that the president would read the message that was sent by the American people," he said, "and that message is: 'Look, your economic policies have not worked in so many instances'."

The president, however, told political aides at the White House that he saw a different message in the election returns.

"The political spectrum continues to move in our way," said Reagan. "Our agenda remains unchanged and we look forward to its attainment."

The administration has bitterly opposed as "protectionist" Democratic efforts to enact legislation designed to stem foreign imports that have hurt domestic industries.

"We propose to put trade legislation on the president's desk," said Byrd who is expected to be majority leader when the Senate convenes in January with the Democrats in command by a 55-45 margin.

"There are some serious problems which cry out for our urgent attention — the trade deficit which robs Americans of jobs, the national debt which has doubled under this administration's policy, and the farm crisis are three of them," said Democratic representative Jim Wright, regarded as certain to succeed retiring Rep. Thomas O'Neill Jr. as speaker of the House.

In Tuesday's voting: The Democrats captured Republican Senate seats in nine states, while losing only one of their own. That outcome ended six years of Republican control.

In House races, Democratic gains were far less impressive. Already holding a majority in the House, the Democrats increased their total to 258, a gain of five. The Republican total was 173. The outcome remained in doubt in four districts — one each in New York, North Carolina, Minnesota and Maryland.

The clearest basis for Republican celebration was in races for governor, where the Republicans gained eight to boost their national total to 24 of the 50 governors.

As a result of those gains, there will be Republican governors in four of the six largest states — California, Texas, Illinois and Florida.

The Democrats captured the governorship in Pennsylvania.

Tambo seeks Soviet arms to fight Pretoria

MOSCOW (Reuters) — South African guerrilla leader Oliver Tambo yesterday said he had come to the Soviet Union seeking weapons on the eve of a major new offensive aimed at toppling the Pretoria government.

"We have embarked on a process which is now irreversible, unstoppable," the president of the banned African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla movement told a news conference.

"There will be a substantial stepping up of our offensive in the near future."

Tambo, who arrived in Moscow on Monday, said he had "an historic meeting" with Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev and added that his requests for aid during talks this week with Soviet leaders had invariably been met with readiness to help.

"We discussed forms of diplomatic support and material assistance and training for our cadres," Tambo said. "Material assistance must include wherever possible the supply of weapons to us."

Tambo, whose ANC is the main guerrilla group fighting Pretoria, gave no details on the type of weapons provided.

Tambo said there were strong prospects that the ANC would open a mission in Moscow soon, although it was not yet clear whether it would have diplomatic status.

Meanwhile, in Johannesburg, a white member of the ANC who planted limpet mines at three South African police stations was jailed for 25 years yesterday for treason and arson.

Former journalist Marion Sparg, 28, who described herself as a "soldier" in the ANC, hugged and kissed her tearful family as she was led to her cell.

She pleaded guilty to planting mines at police stations in Johannesburg and in the Eastern Cape province this year.

She also admitted taking part in petrol bomb attacks on offices of the centrist white Progressive Federal Party (PFP) in Johannesburg in 1981.

Stephen Marais, an acquaintance of Sparg, was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment last week for terrorism after admitting smuggling arms into South Africa.

The government said security forces yesterday shot dead a black man in Soweto, the huge township south of Johannesburg, after their vehicle was stoned by about 50 blacks.

The death toll from political violence now stands at 314 since the government imposed a national state of emergency last June.



A Shi'ite Amal militiaman fires at Palestinian positions in the Bourj al-Barajneh refugee camp yesterday as a fellow fighter runs for cover. Despite a Syrian-brokered truce that was to have gone into effect on Wednesday, fighting has continued with casualty figures of 40 dead and 258 wounded over the past eight days. (Reuters telephoto)

Syria 'ready' to help free Western hostages

PARIS (Reuters) — Syria said yesterday it was ready for what it called state-to-state coordination to help achieve a release of western hostages in Lebanon.

"We are ready for a coordination from state to state with all countries wishing to collaborate honestly with Syria," Syrian Prime Minister Abdel-Raul Al-Kasm said.

He made the comment in an interview in Damascus with the French overseas radio Radio France Internationale (RFI). He did not elaborate.

France recently said Paris and Damascus were cooperating closely to obtain the release of nine French nationals held in Lebanon.

Al-Kasm said Syria was satisfied with its present relations with France. "France wants to carry a policy of independence away from U.S. and Israeli pressure," he added.

Syria has given European Community countries a detailed document rejecting British charges that it was involved in a plot to blow up an Israeli airliner, the Dutch foreign ministry said yesterday in The Hague.

A spokesman said the six-page document, handed to European envoys in Damascus yesterday was still being studied.

Rifai meets Assad

AMMAN — Jordanian Prime Minister Zeid al-Rifai returned here yesterday from Damascus after meeting for more than four hours with Syrian President Hafez Assad, reported Jordanian Television. The meeting came amid reports that Damascus was displeased with Jordan's recent failure to give strong backing to Syria in its recent diplomatic split with Britain.

Al-Rifai's talks with Syrian leaders were believed to focus on the Syrian-British split.

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Anti-Malawi plot papers said found in Machel plane

PRETORIA (AFP) — South African Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha said yesterday documents found in the wreckage of the plane crash that killed Mozambican President Samora Machel on October 19 showed Maputo and Zimbabwe had plotted to overthrow the government in Malawi.

Botha told a news conference here that the documents, some of which had since been returned to Maputo after being copied, recorded a meeting on October 16 between top Mozambican officials, including President Machel, and Zimbabwean leaders.

The documents, in both Portuguese and English, said Zimbabwean and Mozambican infiltrators had planned to take over key positions in the Malawian police and army and also planned to sabotage bridges in Malawi, to cut that landlocked country off from its neighbours, Tanzania and Zambia.

Copies of the documents were handed to journalists and Botha said other copies had earlier been given to western diplomats here.

PRESIDENT — Joaquim Chissano was sworn in yesterday as Mozambique's second president and declared that the nation's first duty was to defeat guerrillas said to be supported by South Africa.

45 feared dead in helicopter disaster

SUMBURGH, Shetland Islands (Reuters) — A Chinook helicopter ferrying offshore oilfield workers crashed in icy seas off Scotland's remote Shetland Islands yesterday and officials said 45 of the 47 people aboard were dead or missing.

Shell Oil company had chartered the giant helicopter to carry 44 employees back to their home bases from the Brest North Sea oil fields.

As helicopters and rescue ships combed the crash area for survivors, officials coordinating rescue efforts said two people had been rescued, 19 bodies recovered and 26 people were still listed as missing.

Earlier reports said a fishing vessel had picked up a third survivor, but hospital officials said they had no knowledge of anybody else being rescued alive.

Four hours after the crash, which occurred at 11:30 GMT, rescue officials said the chances of finding more survivors were slim.

Aviation Minister Michael Spicer was flying to the crash site, it was announced.

Aviation experts said that although authorities reported the Chinook had ditched evidence so far pointed to a sudden crash.



A total of 1,500 balloons are released in front of St. Stephen's Cathedral yesterday, each one representing Jews awaiting exit visas from the Soviet Union, according to Jewish student representatives who staged the demonstration during the ongoing CSCE conference in Vienna. (Reuters telephoto)

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Father-and-son spies sentenced

BALTIMORE (AP) — Spy-master John Walker was sentenced yesterday to life in prison and his son, Michael, to 25 years under a plea bargain agreement.

U.S. District Judge Alexander Harvey said he would recommend that Walker, 49, and his 24-year-old son serve their terms without the chance of parole.

Walker headed a spy ring for 17 years, providing military information to the Soviet Union. Both he and his son had access to sensitive material during stints in the Navy.

The elder Walker has said he agreed to plead guilty in the October 1985 plea bargain as a way to obtain a lighter sentence for his son.

ADL leader asks pope to pray in Jerusalem against terror

VATICAN CITY (AP) — A Jewish leader yesterday urged Pope John Paul II to go to Jerusalem and lead prayers against the " scourge of terrorism" as a follow-up to his day of prayer for peace in Assisi.

Nathan Perlmutter, national director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, made the suggestion during an audience with the participants in Catholic-Jewish theological talks held in Rome this week.

"Rabbi Leon Klenicki of New York, one of the participants, said the Pope did not respond to Perlmutter's suggestion, but that John Paul 'looked very pleased.'"

Speaking for the Jewish participants, Perlmutter noted the ADL was represented at the inter-faith day of prayers for world peace arranged by the Pope in Assisi on October 27.

"The world continues to be beset by acts of terrorism, and Your Holiness knows the ravages only too well," Perlmutter said.

"Perhaps what is needed in addition to a day of prayer for peace, is a day in which we contemplate the evil of terrorism, and as the site for such prayers against the scourge of terrorism and war, where more appropriate than in the city of peace, Jerusalem?"

"And led by whom, more appropriately than by your prophetic voice of peace?" Perlmutter said.

Klenicki said that during the talks this week the Jewish side criticized some exponents of the liberation theology movement in the Catholic Church for not depicting Zionism as a liberation movement of the Jewish people and for identifying themselves with foes of Israel.

Liberation theology is a movement born in Latin America to support social activism by priests and nuns in Third World countries. The Vatican has condemned the use of Marxist analysis in the theology.

In his remarks during the audience, John Paul took note of the spiritual bond between Christians and Jews, which he said "notwithstanding our differences makes us brethren."

Escaped con steals helicopter, plucks girlfriend from prison

SAN FRANCISCO (Reuters) — An escaped convict stole a helicopter at gunpoint on Wednesday and used it to free his girlfriend from the prison where they were both held, police said.

They said Ronald McIntosh, a confidence trickster who escaped last week, chartered the helicopter on the pretence of doing a real estate survey.

He forced the pilot out of the craft at gunpoint and flew it himself to the jail at Pleasanton, about 60 kilometres southeast of San Francisco, where he plucked Samantha Dorinda Lopez, 37, from the roof.

No trace has yet been found of the prisoners or the helicopter.

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Scholar 'finds' author of Old Testament

COLLEGE STATION, Texas (AP) — A biblical scholar said Wednesday he has identified the man who wrote or edited at least eight books of the bible, including Deuteronomy, one of the five books of Moses.

Dr. Richard Friedman, professor of Hebrew and Comparative Literature at the University of California at San Diego, said a clay seal more than 2,500 years old bore the signature of a 5th century BCE scribe named Baruch Ben Neriah.

Baruch Ben Neriah is identified in the Bible as a secretary or special assistant to the prophet Jeremiah. Friedman said Baruch wrote most of Jeremiah's prophecies.

By analyzing the style, language and construction of Jeremiah and comparing it with the other books believed to have been written much earlier, Friedman said it is clear that Baruch also wrote or edited Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, both books of the Chronicles and both books of Kings.

He said the analysis also reinforces modern scholarship that casts doubt on the authorship of the Bible's first five books that were believed to have been written by Moses.

He presented his findings at a nationwide science briefing hosted by Texas A-and-M University and co-sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the Council for Advancement of Science Writing.

IN BRIEF

80 Ugandan prisoners 'suffocated to death'

NAIROBI (Reuters) — A Ugandan officer who escaped from detention at an army barracks in Kampala last week said yesterday that 80 imprisoned soldiers died of suffocation when the government's National Resistance Army (NRA) moved them 260km. in locked freight containers.

The NRA had imprisoned a battalion of 650 men and later took them from the northern town of Lira to Kampala in the freight containers, Capt. Ally Mutebi said.

Kenya-Tanzania talks

NAIROBI (AFP) — Kenya and Tanzania have agreed to step up patrols in a bid to stamp out cross-border cattle rustling by men armed with automatic weapons, according to a communique issued yesterday at the end of a three-day meeting between the two countries.

Foreigners unwelcome at Hindu retreats

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Foreign disciples of Indian gurus are being discouraged from staying at Hindu religious centres in the northern mountain state of Himachal Pradesh following Hindu protests against their presence, officials said yesterday.

Demonstrations recently forced the closure of the International School of Transcendental Meditation in Himachal's Kangra valley where about 300 foreigners, many of them wealthy women, had enrolled.

Bourguiba unwell

TUNIS (AFP) — The Tunisian government said yesterday that president Habib Bourguiba, who has been restricted to his residence for health reasons for much of the past month, would not be attending the upcoming Franco-African and Islamic conference summits.

Official statements said Prime Minister Rachid Sfar would attend the two meetings in his place. In a rare public appearance to vote in last Sunday's legislative elections, the president seemed frail and needed support from aides.

Bonn increases catch of Soviet bloc agents

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany has captured 32 suspected Eastern Bloc agents so far this year, almost twice as many as were arrested in the whole of 1985, interior minister Friedrich Zimmermann said yesterday.

Zimmermann attributed the rise in the number of agents caught this year to reforms carried out in West Germany's counter-espionage services following the defection of a senior spy-catcher to East Berlin in August 1985.

Gandhi warns Pakistan

NEW DELHI (AFP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi warned Pakistan yesterday it would be taught a "severe" lesson if it attacked India again.

The warning, made in a speech before a huge crowd in the state of Jammu and Kashmir follows a marked deterioration in relations between the two neighbours in the last six weeks.

Attas elected president of South Yemen

ADEN (Reuters) — South Yemen's parliament yesterday elected interim president Haider Abubaker Attas as head of state for a five-year term, the official Aden news agency reported.

Attas, a 47-year-old engineer, was appointed interim head of state in February after clashes between rival members of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party led to the overthrow of President Ali Nasser Mohammed.

Salute to Elie Wiesel

Shvut Ami
International Center for Soviet Jews

is pleased to invite you to an historic tribute to **Elie Wiesel**

1986 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
at the Inaugural Jerusalem Dinner
Wednesday, December 17, 1986
Ramada Renaissance Hotel
at 7:00 p.m.

Guest speaker
Professor Elie Wiesel
Boston University

Guests of honor
Dr. and Mrs. Solomon Dutka
New York

• With the participation of Israeli officials and international dignitaries
• Cover: \$150 per couple • Limited seating
• Transportation available from the Tel Aviv area
• For reservations and information contact: The Shvut Ami Center

(02) 232414/5, (03) 451779

Berserk butchers, retching chickens swamp city hall

Two scrawny chickens committed suicide yesterday by leaping at full gallop into the swampy reflecting pools outside City Hall.

Others pecked at the asphalt, tried to escape kids out of school because of the teachers strike, and ran back and forth across the plaza to the consternation of two horses ridden by policemen, who were trying to prevent some 100 angry butchers from marching on Mayor Shlomo Lahat's offices on the 12th floor of City Hall. If the scene wasn't so laden with potential violence, it would have been comic.

For years, City Hall has tried to close the chicken slaughterhouses between the Carmel market and the Yeminite neighbourhood. "A vision of the Middle Ages," is how one of the many judges, who issued eviction notices to the butchers, described the scene.

Bloody muddy alleyways, the stink of dead fowl wafting through the air and, like a scene from Bruegel, butchers in blood-stained clothes wielding their hatchets in dimly lit storefronts.

There have long been rumours that the butchers claim only one tenth of their actual income for tax purposes. But few inspectors, whether from the city, the tax authorities or the police, are ready to enter the maze of slaughterhouses behind the Carmel market.

Black money and BMWs, bloody work inherited from a father or a grandfather, and a familiarity with violence all add up to a scene with probably more potential ugliness than any other in the city excepting the Interior Ministry's population registry in Migdal Shalom.

In the past the butchers, none of whom are licensed, ignored the eviction notices. Last week, 14 of the slaughterhouses were closed - but six have already reopened in contravention of a court order, earning their owners contempt-of-court citations. The owners now face jail terms as well as fines and eviction notices, while 30 other butchers are also facing eviction notices. "I've been a criminal for 30 years, and only now have they decided to arrest me. Why now?" shouted one of the butchers.

When a photographer arrived on the scene, dozens of the butchers, clutching the legs of vomiting chickens, waved the birds in the air and

Tel Aviv Tel Aviv
Robert Rosenberg

shouted "Bread and work, bread and work," which since the 1950s has been the basic slogan of the unemployed in Israel.

The police, say sources close to Lahat, long ago adopted a policy of least resistance for the sake of quiet. They knew that if they were to march into the market and shut the slaughterhouses, quiet was the last thing Tel Aviv would see. "They prefer to keep the quiet, not the law," is how one Lahat aide described the police.

In the past, the chief city health officer's car was firebombed, among other attempts by the butchers to keep their businesses running.

At yesterday's illegal demonstration outside City Hall, the police officers on the scene explained to the butchers: "You'll lose public support if you turn your argument with Chich into an argument with us." The police officers did not explain that with the Supreme Court behind Lahat, the butchers should devote their energies to finding new locales for the slaughterhouses.

Lahat believes that there's no need for slaughtering in downtown Tel Aviv. He has said that no live chicken will be allowed in the city.

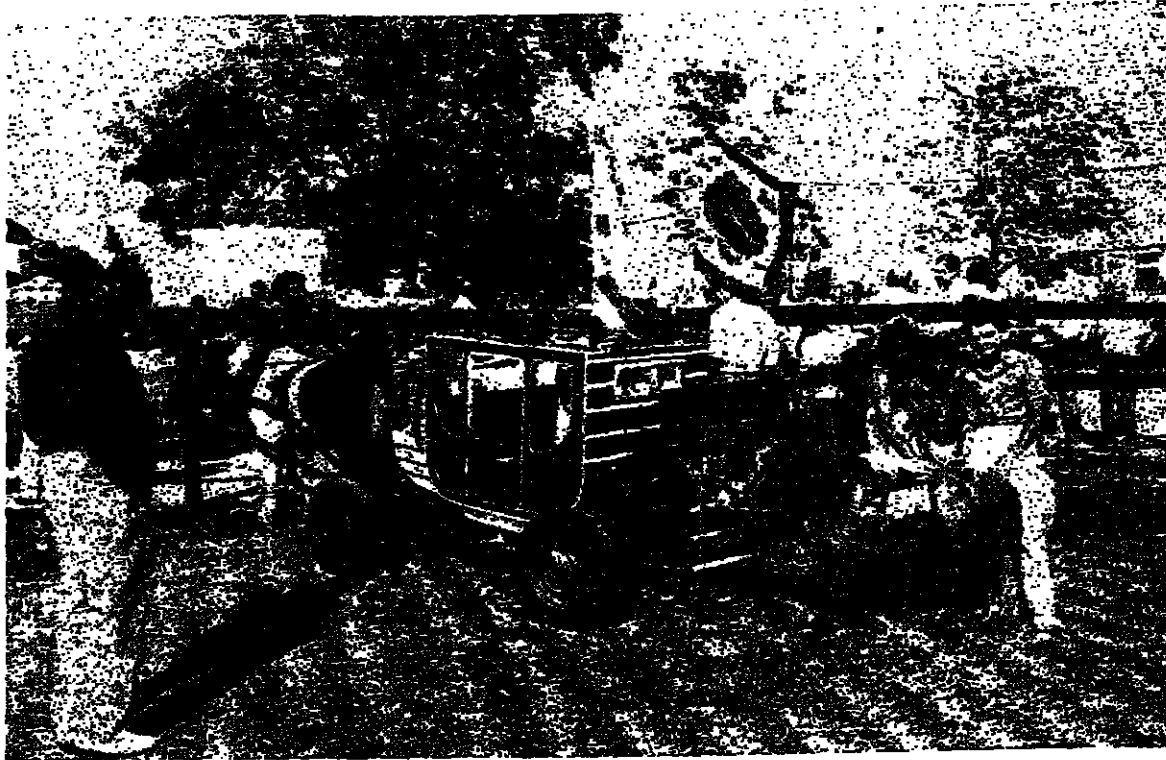
There are slaughterhouses in various industrial zones throughout the metropolitan area, and Lahat wants to see the Carmel market butchers move out. They can slaughter elsewhere and retail in the market, says Lahat's spokesman.

"He's trying to kill us, and I'll tell you that if somebody is going to kill me they'll go with me when the time comes," shouted one of the butchers who yesterday brought some 500 hapless and ugly chickens to the City Hall plaza.

The mayor has "no intention of agreeing to a meeting under pressure," said one aide.

The butchers "are ready to die, and we can surely shut down all the markets in the country," said Rahamin Ya'acobi, who heads the Carmel market butchers' association.

Both sides are expecting violence. It may be only a week away.



Pupils of Ashkelon's Rambam school visit what is said to be the first City Farm in Israel yesterday at the inaugural ceremonies. Thirty-two members of the West London Synagogue, who raised money for the farm over the past four years, participated in the ceremony. The City Farm is a joint venture of the Joint Israel Appeal, the Jewish Agency Project Renewal Department, the Ashkelon municipality, the Keren Hayesod and InterAction, a London-based community arts organization. (Yardeni)

Economy-Mideast powderkeg

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. - Dramatic recession in the Middle East could have "serious consequences for regional security," according to this year's *Military Balance Report* of the Institute for Strategic Studies.

The annual report, published today by the independent London-based institute, warns that economic problems, coupled with high population growth, have meant declining living standards and the potential for great social upheaval in the Middle East.

The report notes that Israeli financial constraints have caused delays in naval equipment programmes, and may interfere with export sales plans for the Lavi fighter.

But while Israel's defence budget has been constrained to some \$5.4 billion in the 1986/7 period, the report said Egypt's extensive military modernization has continued, and Syria has found the funds to order MiG-29 aircraft and Gazelle helicopters.

Israel has a regular army of 149,000, with 554,000 reserves, according to the report. Syria, by comparison, has a regular army of 392,500, with 272,500 reserves and Jordan has 70,000 regulars with a further 35,000 reserves. Egypt has 445,000 regulars and 600,000 reserves, the report states.

All states in the region are now suffering economic difficulties, the report continues, with large external debts, a drastic reduction in income and massive trade deficits.

Regional debt, excluding Iran, Iraq and Israel, is estimated to amount to some \$110b. Iran's debt is negligible at less than \$1b., but Iraq owes between \$65 and \$85b. Israel's \$30b. plus is one of the highest in percentage terms of gross domestic product (GDP) and servicing ratios, the report states.

Regional GDP declined by 1.6 per cent in 1985, and this year's oil-price collapse is sending the region into a deep decline with "unforeseeable economic consequences and serious implications for regional security, especially in the Gulf."

The report states that the Persian Gulf war has seen "no apparent change in balance between Iranian numerical superiority on the one hand and Iraqi material superiority on the other." It is admitted, however, that "reports of losses and confusing indications of resupply make evaluations of strength difficult."

Most Arab countries have "supplied Palestinian guerrillas with arms," the report reveals. It adds that "Iran has reportedly received arms, supplies and spares from, inter alia, Israel."

The report also states that Israel has some 500 troops stationed in Lebanon, and reveals that the Israel Defence Force has a considerable array of weapons "on order," including Merkava tanks, 75 F-16 fighters, 12 Dauphin helicopters, 200 improved Hawk missiles and 200 Sidewinder missiles.

Israel received \$1.723b. in foreign military assistance in 1986, the report stated.

Vanunu slept here

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

SYDNEY. - Mordechai Vanunu lived in a very ordinary room, in a flat across the street from the church here where he converted to Christianity. His former flat-mate, William Kinbacher, remembers that Vanunu's bookshelf was always full of philosophical and spiritual works.

The Dimona nuclear technician who sold Israel's alleged nuclear secrets to the London *Sunday Times* last month and subsequently disappeared, had a particular fondness for the existentialist philosopher Kierkegaard, Kinbacher recalls.

Kinbacher, a Roman Catholic, consulted with Rev. John McKnight, who converted Vanunu, before agreeing to show "Mordy's" former room to *The Jerusalem Post*.

Kinbacher said that Vanunu was well-informed and made sense, even though he had some trouble communicating in English. Vanunu worked as a taxi driver. Sometimes they talked about Vanunu's days in the IDF. "I don't think he liked aggression," recalled Kinbacher.

As for McKnight, he said that he is convinced that Vanunu is being held in Israel, but has no plans to return there for now after a fruitless visit the other week. He has to look after his other parishioners, he said.

He emphasized, though, that this does not mean "that we've forgotten or are giving up." McKnight is keeping a low profile at the moment only out of deference to President Herzog's visit, he said.

All of Vanunu's friends, McKnight insisted, are still solidly behind him. Initially reluctant to comment on Vanunu's possible fate, McKnight, in the course of the interview said that it had been suggested to him that Israel might want to make an example of Vanunu as a warning to



Mordechai Vanunu

others. "To bump him off might not achieve that aim."

McKnight said he has met someone who knows a person who has seen Vanunu, and that person has reported that Vanunu is in good health. Q: "Did the person see him in prison?"

A: "I can't exactly say that."

Q: "Was he in some form of security stronghold?"

A: "He was in some form of security arrangement."

Q: "Did the person who saw him interrogate him?"

A: "I can't say."

Q: "Do you know?"

A: "I can't say."

McKnight charged Colombian journalist Oscar Guerrero, now living in Sydney, with having played "a significant part" in creating Vanunu's predicament. Guerrero, who had been painting the church fence when he met Vanunu, persuaded him to make his disclosures to the press. When Vanunu left Israel, according to McKnight, "he wasn't hell-bent on divulging the secrets," although the idea must have formed in his mind when he allegedly took the photographs of the Dimona Research centre.

"Oscar shooting his mouth off to so many people led to Mordy's predicament," McKnight asserted.

McKnight insisted that Vanunu was neither troubled nor confused, but *Newsweek* correspondent Carol Robinson, who interviewed him three months ago, found him "very confused but sincere."

Questioned by *The Jerusalem Post*, Robinson said: "He struck me as a confused young man who had been a rebel all his life, and this was the ultimate act of rebellion." Vanunu had got in touch with him, he said, through Guerrero, who had called himself Alberto Brava. He had come to Robinson's house with tales of a grand story, but he was "terribly greedy and wanted not only a by-line but a lot of money."

Robinson said that he couldn't comply, but that he would be glad to talk to the man whom Oscar had spoken of as "David," who "turned out to be Mordy."

Vanunu gave Robinson a lot of technical details. When he checked them out with experts, he was convinced that if Vanunu was telling the truth, Israel can make not one but three nuclear bombs a year.

Ten days after the interview, Vanunu called him and asked him to tear up the story. He said he was scared and thought he was being followed. Meanwhile Guerrero was in London following the story to the highest bidder.

Robinson claims that Vanunu was so paranoid that he had refused, even at the end of the interview, to reveal his real name or to allow Robinson to see his passport or other documents which could prove that he had worked in Dimona. Robinson, who has heard of similar tales elsewhere, said, "It's not the sort of story you expect to land on your head in Sydney, Australia."

Film claims Israel 'abandoned' Ethiopia Jews

By RON JOURARD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

An Israeli-born film-maker who lives in Canada claims, in a documentary shown on Canadian television this week that 800 Ethiopian Jews remain stranded in Sudan. The Israeli government, however, states that all the Ethiopian Jews in Sudan whom Operation Moses had been designed to save were ultimately brought to Israel.

The film claims that the early termination of the secret Israeli-U.S. rescue mission in January, 1985 left 3,000 Ethiopian Jews in Sudan. Over a thousand of these were killed off by disease and famine, it asserts. In Operation Moses, some 7,600 Ethiopian Jews were flown in a space of five weeks to Israel from Sudan, where they had been waiting in camps following a perilous escape from Ethiopia.

The film, called *Unfinished Exodus: Anatomy of an Airlift*, states that on March 22, 1985 the CIA flew in six U.S. planes to airlift the stragglers. But, the film says, "for most it was too late. Many had died; others had gone into hiding. Less than 1,000 were taken out by the Amer-

icans." Of the remaining, 400 are in a refugee camp and the others are dispersed, says Simba Jacobovici, the film's writer, producer and director. He asserts that the U.S. State Department has "confirmed" that 400 Ethiopian Jews remain in Sudan. He also claims that Sudanese sources put the actual number at twice that.

Former prime minister Shimon Peres, filmed at a youth gathering in Israel this summer, avers in *Unfinished Exodus* that "all the Jewish people [who made it to Sudan] came to Israel."

Jewish Agency head Arye Dulzin yesterday said that only 800 Ethiopian Jews remained in Sudan when Operation Moses was halted and that the U.S. airlifted all of them to Israel.

The film also claims that since the end of Operation Moses Israel had abandoned "15,000 Jews" still in Ethiopia. In contrast, U.S. and Canadian groups, and even individual Israelis have together brought out some 300 Jews, says Jacobovici. An Ethiopian Jew featured in the documentary, Babu Yakov, of Lod,

travelled to Ethiopia this year and brought out his mother and father and three nephews. "I am a private individual," Yakov says in the film. "If I can do it, the Israeli government can do more than what I did."

Dulzin vehemently dismissed the film's accusation of Israeli government inaction. "Not only are we making daily efforts to bring the Jews out of Ethiopia, but the matter is a top priority," he says. But, he says, the difficulties are enormous and the Jewish Agency has not been able to bring out more than a handful of Ethiopian Jews since the termination of Operation Moses.

Dulzin lambasted Jacobovici saying, "He sees it as his chief task to calumnify the Israeli government and the Jewish Agency."

In an earlier film about the plight of Jews in Ethiopia before Operation Moses, Jacobovici accused Israel of doing nothing to help them. The Foreign Ministry yesterday refused to comment on the film's allegations other than to say it was official policy to help Jews throughout the world, "especially those in distress."

Knesset debate of the week

Religion and state

By DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter

What law rules in this country? The law of the land, or halacha (religious law)?

This question, posed to the Knesset this week by Mapam's Chaila Grossman, exposed one of the central conflicts dividing Israeli society.

Ever the terms of Grossman's motion for the agenda showed the sharpness of the issues: the attempts of rabbis and ultra-Orthodox circles to substitute halachic interpretations for the laws of the state.

Grossman quoted an article by Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz (Shas) in which Peretz appears to have boasted that the Reform Movement had objected to his order registering converts with a *gimmel* (for *gior* or *giora* - convert) in their identity cards. The Reform, wrote Peretz, had seen that as a "yellow badge." (The Nazis forced Jews to wear such patches.)

"And this, for Peretz, is a certificate of kashrut," the means by which he can carry favour in the eyes of the Aguda, Grossman said. Peretz, she continued, was as good as saying to his ultra-Orthodox detractors: "I have done something that no one else has done, that no one else has dared to do."

In taking recourse to the *gimmel* registration, Interior Minister Peretz was seeking to circumvent the law that requires him to register Jews as Jews, Grossman insisted. Was this what the Labour Party and the Liberals meant by preserving the *status quo* on religious matters? she asked.

But it was against what she viewed as rabbinical interference in medical matters that Grossman really let fly.

Referring to the agreement announced this week between Hadassah Hospital and the rabbinate on heart transplants, Grossman said: "You secular members have no conception of the extent to which you yourselves are moving the status quo [to the right], of how much you bow and scrape, of how much you run after the *hechsher* (certificate of religious acceptability)."

"The minister of health, her director-general, all of them heaved a sigh of relief. Finally, the chief rabbinical council had given permission for heart transplants."

"I agree that transplants pose moral questions too, but in a modern state, it is only the rabbis who can rule on moral issues?" Grossman asked.

"Secular persons too have moral values. Today we're dependent on the rabbis for permission to carry out transplants; tomorrow it will be something else. This is not the *status quo*. Just as I don't try to rule on rabbinical matters, I beseech you, let the rabbinate not intervene in matters of medicine," Grossman urged.

She also wondered what had caused the change in the qualifications demanded of rabbinical court judges. There had been a time, she said, when they had had to know the law of the land. Today, she said, that was no longer true. Nor did they accept the law of the land, she asserted.

Why, Grossman asked, when there exists a state law, should the rabbinical courts also have a say?

Why, she asked, should it be possible to approach the rabbinical



Chaila Grossman (Newsphoto)

courts on matters of inheritance, when there existed state legislation on the subject which the rabbinical courts did not accept?

And the rabbinical courts discriminated against women, she said. Wealthy women applied to the civil courts, if their husbands did not pre-empt the issue by going to the rabbinical courts. This, she said, was flouting the state law. It was ridiculous that two systems of law should exist in parallel.

Grossman listed some of the issues on which she said the secular parties had caved in to religious pressure. They included the law on abortions, the anatomy and pathology law (which affects autopsies), laws concerning transport on Shabbat, building laws whereby construction may not take place above ancient Jewish burial sites, the laws on kashrut, laws relating to children.

The country's secular citizens, she said, had no desire to make religious people violate their beliefs.

But why should secular Jews be forced to accept religious law? Why should Orthodox Jews determine what sort of Jews their secular fellows are to be? Grossman asked.

"On the one hand they take away from me the right to behave as I wish, on the other they arrogate to themselves the right to pronounce on issues of life and death, and even to force their laws on the Knesset."

Where, Grossman wondered, would the red line be drawn? It was pointless to ask where and how such interference had started. But in her opinion the line had now been reached, if not overstepped. The Knesset should not attempt to brush it under the carpet, but should devote a plenary session to the issue.

But the Knesset will not do that. For Grossman's words rang out in an all-but-empty House. The ultra-Orthodox parties were the only ones represented in close to full force.

Coalition constraints are too strong, as Grossman pointed out, even in a Labour-dominated Knesset, and they are even stronger in the national unity coalition.

The issue will continue to divide the country, but the Knesset will not - for the time being - provide an answer.

Police detectives leaving due to low pay

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. - Fifty-two of the 300 detectives serving in the police central unit here have resigned recently because of low pay, and more may follow, according to a police spokesman.

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev met Wednesday with Finance Minister Moshe Nissim to ask for more funds to stave off the police manpower crisis. Some 800 policemen have resigned from the force in the past eight months, 70 per cent of them for financial reasons, according to police Inspector-General David Kraus.

Kraus and Tel Aviv District Commander Gabi Amir met this week with 100 Tel Aviv detectives who requested permission to hold second jobs. They said they were unable to provide for their families with their current pay. They also said that since the wave of resignations they are often forced to work two shifts in a row and are deprived of vacations on Saturdays and holidays.

Kraus denied the detectives' request, saying that holding an additional job would morally compromise policemen. He added that if a solution was not found soon, drastic reorganization of the police force would be necessary.

Funds for cancer research sought

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Breakthroughs in cancer research have been achieved here and abroad in recent years, but more money and research are needed to defeat the disease, the heads of the Israel Cancer Society said this week.

At a press conference in Tel Aviv, the doctors announced that the society's annual "Knock on the Door" campaign will be held on Tuesday, November 11, and that they hope millions will be raised for the war against cancer.

Thousands of school pupils will visit homes next week to solicit funds for the society, which pays for most of the cancer research in Israel, promotes awareness of the disease and runs rehabilitation programmes.

"Recent research developments include biological techniques that arm the body's white blood cells to destroy cancerous cells. In addition, monoclonal antibodies may be linked with radioactive material to identify the cancerous cells and destroy them."

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For further details - please contact Dan Elischer
at the Orchestra's office, Tel. 02-215316.

Consumers opt for solar

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - The Electric Corporation's reduced night-rate for heating water is being reviewed, a senior corporation official said, as consumers are leaving the scheme in droves.

The scheme was introduced in the 1950s to distribute the power load to off-peak hours. But out of 400,000 consumers who had had the special meters installed for the night-rate, only 250,000 still use it. They are abandoning it at the rate of 1,000 to 1,500 a month, the official told *The Jerusalem Post*.

This development is only partially attributed to the growing popularity of solar water-heaters. The main reason seems to be that with a savings of only 14 per cent for the night-rate, many consumers prefer

the convenience of being able to heat their water throughout the day, the official said.

The special rate is measured by a time switch meter that allows heating only during the night and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. "The afternoon hours have now also become peak periods, but we have not cancelled them because we feel committed to our original offer," he said.

Consumers pay an installation fee for the meters and a small monthly charge for their use.

While the corporation is "still interested" in distributing the power load to off-peak hours, it has for some time now concentrated on the industrial consumers who use the bulk of the power. By offering them substantial reductions, significant energy savings have been achieved.

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THE BANKS

Mandelbaum accuses the politicians

Moshe Mandelbaum, forced to resign as Bank of Israel Governor after the report on the bank shares, says in this interview with David Krivine that the worst blunder was made by the government by its guarantee to shareholders.

THE COLLAPSE of bank shares in October 1983 was a serious breakdown for which the banks must take responsibility, but the failure of the banks was not damaging to the economy at large. The real damage was the settlement engineered by the politicians, who guaranteed the bank shares at a price far above their true value, states Dr. Moshe Mandelbaum, who was governor of the Bank of Israel at the time.

The Bejski Committee investigated the blunder of the banks in regulating their own share prices and pushing them up to artificial levels. The committee was precluded by its terms of reference from examining the allegedly still greater blunder of the government, who gave the shareholders a bonus at the expense of the taxpayer.

The Knesset Finance Committee approved this settlement. "Has anybody checked," Mandelbaum asks challengingly, "whether the committee members themselves personally owned bank shares? All individuals who had a hand in the deregulation plan, including the state comptroller, should make a statement on their ownership of these securities, to avoid a conflict of interest."

By making this demand Mandelbaum wants to expose the terrible injustice, as he sees it, of putting people on trial before committees of inquiry appointed by, to use his phrase, "the politicians." In the present case they excluded themselves from the investigation. This is selective justice.

By rights the Knesset ought to pass a Committee of Inquiry Law, making it obligatory to investigate all blunders at the time they occur - and not just the particular

blunders that politicians happen to want investigated at any moment.

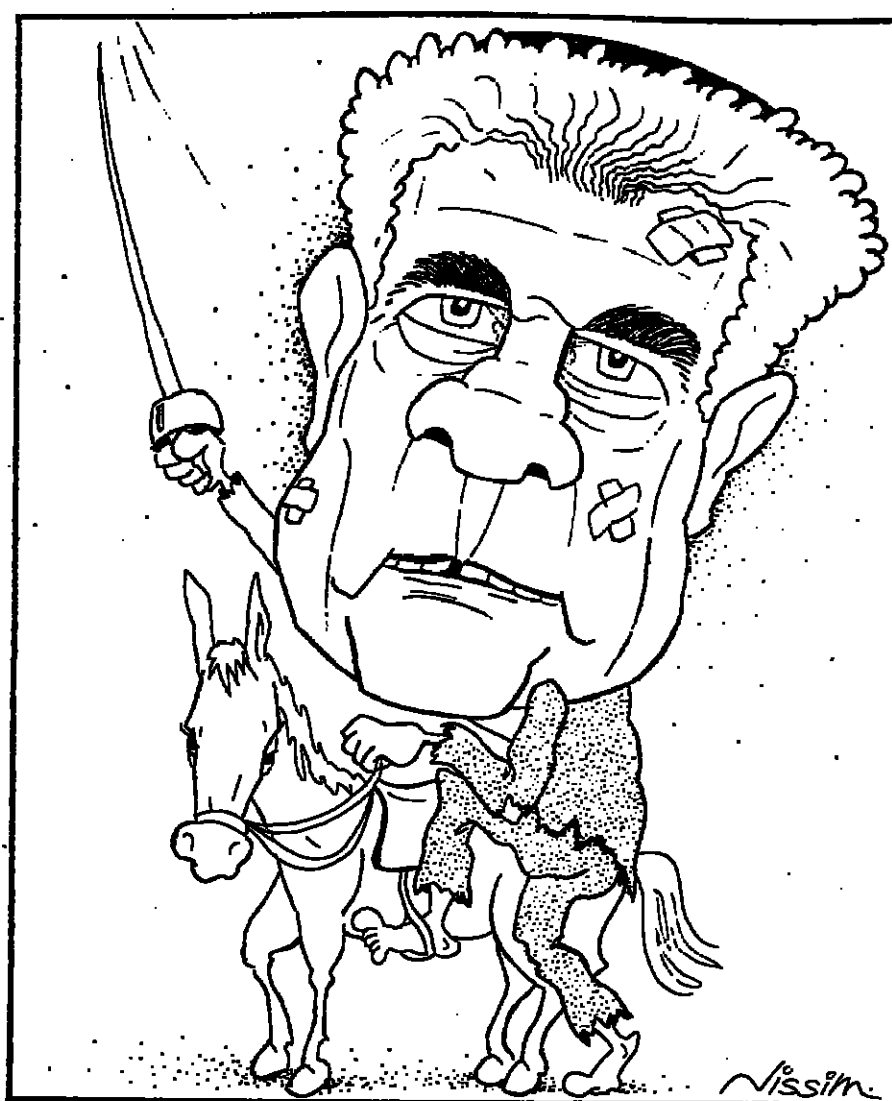
"The attorney-general should be the statutory authority for the purposes of this law. He should appoint the committees and - another difference with present practice - they should be fact-finding bodies. They should reveal what happened, they should not deal out sentences. They cannot be endowed with judicial powers. They should not be allowed to punish a person by ordering his dismissal, as if they were a court of law."

MANDELBAUM WAS forced to resign from the central bank last June because, according to the Bejski Committee, he had failed to prevent the crisis.

When first appointed governor in January 1982, he found that the banks had been regulating their own share prices for some time. The shares started to collapse in October 1983. Then the government stepped in. It undertook to redeem them, which prevented a further slump. The situation was saved, but at tremendous cost to the state.

He does not dispute that the practice of share regulation was disastrously wrong. The problem facing him from the beginning, he says, was how to stop it. "The Bejski Committee thinks we should have ordered a halt and let the prices fall to their proper level."

"Why didn't we do that? I had no objection to a fall in bank share prices. People had profited from buying them, they could take a loss. What we feared was a general flight from the shekel into dollars or real assets. We had faced this danger before. A



month after I became governor, the Knesset introduced a bill stating that if a person borrows money in order to buy shares, the interest on that loan is no longer tax-deductible.

"At that time there were practically no short-term deposits in the banks owing to inflation, and bank shares were treated as a liquid asset. If this bill became law and people sold their shares, the situation could become dangerous."

"During the months when the bill was being debated we prepared an emergency plan to prevent a liquidity crisis. We instituted monetary loans, making possible advances to companies faced with liquidity problems. We introduced short-term interest-bearing deposits, to attract money back to the banks. We introduced open market operations. We put on the market short-term liquid bonds (for 30 days, 60

days). These were non-linked, a first stage in our drive to dismantle the index-linkage of securities."

"We had to build up a money-market which would provide attractive local-currency alternatives if people started to discard their bank shares. We had to do that not only before the bill was passed, but also before we called a halt on the regulation of bank share prices."

"What worried us was the impact of any sudden run on the foreign exchange reserves. And we had cause for anxiety. In 1984, before the elections, a rumour went round that the government was about to tax shekel accounts. You know what happened? Within three weeks, Israel's reserves dropped by \$900 million or 40 per cent (the foreign-currency balances were low at the time). To restore confidence a law had to be passed preventing the govern-

ment from tampering with shekel assets. Look at the result: owing to an idle rumour, the authorities were forced to forgo any future wealth tax."

Deregulating bank shares was a bigger threat still. It was necessary to ensure not only that there were shekel alternatives to the bank shares, but also that the public would not be tempted to relinquish its shekels because of fears of devaluation.

"In other words we had to devalue first, and then assure the public that there would be no further devaluations subsequently - by abolishing inflation, that is, by putting an end to the Treasury's deficit budgeting. Only then could we deal with the bank shares."

YORAM ARIDOR refused to devalue, but he did have a so-called "grand design." Budget deficits were financed by "printing" money. Andor wanted to tie his own government's hands by making the printing of money illegal.

That would have stopped inflation. "Had we devalued in March 1983 and simultaneously applied Aridor's self-denial ordinance, we could have demanded the deregulation of bank shares right then and there. My proposal was to guarantee, for a short period, the bank shares at their true asset value. I say a short period, because after the excitement had died down the public would have realized that the shares were stable."

But the grand design was not carried out. Aridor spoiled it all by advocating dollarization. He wanted to make doubly sure (the dollar cannot be printed or devalued). He had gone too far: the country would not have it.

What happened in the end? Share regulation stopped when the banks ran out of money. Does that not mean, as the Bejski Committee concluded, that the Treasury and the central bank failed to stop this illegal and speculative activity at their own initiative?

Mandelbaum believes on the contrary that the crucial event was in fact a decision that he himself took. Strapped for cash, the commercial banks turned to the Bank of Israel for a loan. Mandelbaum refused to let them have it - and that, he says, dealt the banks their coup de grace. "Had I agreed, the share-regulating process would have gone on to this day."

It was halted, but without the deflationary retrenchment measures that Mandelbaum had insisted on. The government did devalue the currency, however, and then had to underwrite the dollar value of the shares, something the Bank of Israel could never do. "I opposed this settlement," he

says. "The government decided to guarantee the shares at 15 per cent below their market price. I agreed, provided there was a 30 per cent devaluation first. The government guaranteed their price before the devaluation, which means that it guaranteed a price 30 per cent above the shares' real value."

There was no need for that in Mandelbaum's view. The shares could have dropped a further 30 per cent to reach stability. The shareholders would have howled, but they did not have a case. They had taken a gamble and had to pay the price, he maintains.

Instead of which the government is stuck with the shares. Having fixed an artificially high price for them, it will have no option but to buy them - for \$7b. - when they are presented for redemption in 1988.

THE BEJSKI Committee believes that whatever Mandelbaum did, it was too little and too late. He allowed the banks to go on wasting resources in fuelling a boom which had to explode sooner or later. Had the crisis been dealt with earlier, the damage would have been less. Mandelbaum's answer: "My job was to protect the economy, not the banks and their shareholders. I did what I could."

He is now back at his old activity: research and teaching. A senior lecturer at Bar-Ilan University, Mandelbaum also does consultancy. He is hard at work on a book about the Israeli economy. He received no severance pay from the bank, only a pension. "If you note that the take-home pay after tax of a governor of the Bank of Israel comes to about \$1,000 a month, you can visualize the size of the pension," he says.

He does not think there will be a financial crisis in 1988 when the \$7b. of shares come up for redemption. "The money will be re-invested," he predicts confidently.

But the country's general economic problems are still a long way from solution. "We have reduced inflation to 1.5 or 2 per cent a month and think that all our troubles are behind us. The deficit in our balance of payments totals \$4.5 billion (nearly half of it interest on the foreign debt), and that is without counting U.S.-financed defence imports. We are back to the situation prevailing before the economic recovery programme."

That is what bothered Mandelbaum when he was governor of the central bank and continues to bother him now: Israel's basic dollar predicament - its trade deficit, its negative balance of payments, its limited foreign-currency reserves and its gaping foreign debt.

The bankers' holiday is over

Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno outlines how banks should operate in a period of stability.

brought with it positive manifestations of increasing technological sophistication at a high level. Unfortunately, the real services provided by this system for treating fever do not suit a more stable economy whose temperature has fallen. The banking system received the first blow to the fool's paradise in which the economy was mired during those years. We are still licking the wounds of the shares crisis of 1983 which was in part, a by-product of the gross inflation.

Add to this the transition from insane inflation to relative stability - and we find that in other places and in other periods massive dislocation in the financial system occurred. Only recently we saw this in a number of countries in South America. Such dislocation was prevented here not only because of the strength of the banking system, but mainly because the taxpayers took upon themselves a wide-ranging obligation crystallized in the "banking shares agreement." The final cost of this agreement is crucially dependent upon the banking system's ability to achieve greater efficiency.

This process of recovery will require, in the near future, the readjustment of the banking system to the natural dimensions of a stable economy. Part of this process of adjustment has already visibly taken place during the past two or three years, with the reduction in manpower and local branches.

On the sensitive subject of redeeming the bank shares, we are discussing several alternative proposals and it is still too early to present a final plan. However, I can indicate the principles according to which the Bank of Israel will operate in this area. Although with historical hindsight the agreement might appear

over-liberal in guarding the rights of the investor (at the expense of the taxpayer), the intent is to honour fully these obligations. On the other hand, in light of the profitability of the banks today, to which I shall refer, it is very doubtful that over the next few years a solution will be found whereby the government will not be forced into redeeming those shares.

To us in the Bank of Israel, it seems very undesirable that the redemption of the bonds by the government will be carried out in a way that will constitute nationalization for all practical purposes of the banks concerned. It is our desire to preserve an independent banking system, operating on behalf of its direct share owners and not run by the government.

The banking system needs to be appreciably more profitable than is the situation today. This does not mean that increased profitability of the banks will be the only target to which we shall aspire in the upcoming period; for the good of the economy, as expressed, for example, in reform of the capital market, might occasionally clash with pure considerations of profitability of an isolated economic branch like banking. However, I must deal here with several considerations that directly concern improving the profitability of the banking system, as we see it today.

The cost of labour is the heaviest element of expenditure in banking, and it is not enough to reduce the amount of manpower. The years of plenty and over-expansion brought with them, relatively speaking, considerable and exaggerated pay hikes in this particular business sector, and there is no choice but to continue the process of moderating pay raises in

banking until they fall below the rate of growth of other salaries in the economy.

Even the wage agreement signed recently in the leading bank in this area, seems to us to go beyond the bounds of what is acceptable in light of considerations of projected profitability over time. Irregular pay hikes undoubtedly force the bank into dismissing more employees than would otherwise be the case. Generally, pay raises in any institution or plant cannot be divorced from its profitability, and I hope that other banks will consider their past business results carefully, as well as their forecasts in this area, and will refrain from following in the footsteps of the leading bank.

THIS SUBJECT BRINGS me to a sensitive subject cropping up a great deal in the headlines, which is of the greatest importance: salaries of senior officials in the banking system. Although the subject has not been

made public yet, and no accurate figures published, it is no secret that the financial remuneration awarded a small number of senior people at the top of the banking system, whether during office or as compensation when they left, was irregular. The publicity given this subject recently, as though we were talking about general corruption involving 200 high-ranking officials in all the banks, is misleading and, moreover, misses the point. In troubled times, senior bank officials cannot demand worker restraint in salary demands, and at the same time dismiss an appreciable number of workers, unless their own incomes pass the test of reasonableness.

Regarding these exceptional cases, we are not talking about restraint in salary raises but about the necessity of lowering salary level compared to the past, something that has no precedent in this country but which is certainly called for.

SO FAR, I have only discussed the share of the banking system itself in reducing the dislocation caused during the transition from inflation to relative stability. It is clear that the various government agencies and the Bank of Israel are also directly concerned with the matter.

The freeze on charges for bank service had a not inconsiderable part in lowering the profitability of the

banking system, and we are working on a plan to be implemented shortly, in stages, of the updated recommendations of the Heth committee.

An efficient capital market and effective monetary policies can exist in a progressive economy only if there is clear separation, as far as possible, of policy methods between the different authorities. Here, as in so many other subjects, the Bank of Israel and the banking system share a common interest.

We are beginning a new era - the first stage in the recovery of the economy, the stage of stabilization, which is not yet complete. More and more we must stress development needs and structural changes in the long term.

In this process, the banking system is up against difficult tests. Like banks elsewhere, it must adapt quickly to new circumstances. This system is fundamentally sound and has already proven its durability under crisis. I am convinced that its flexibility and adaptability, which stood it in good stead while adjusting to changing conditions during inflation, will come to its aid under the new management, and with some help from the authorities, in the changing circumstances of today, as well.

From an address to the recent annual general meeting of the Association of Banks.

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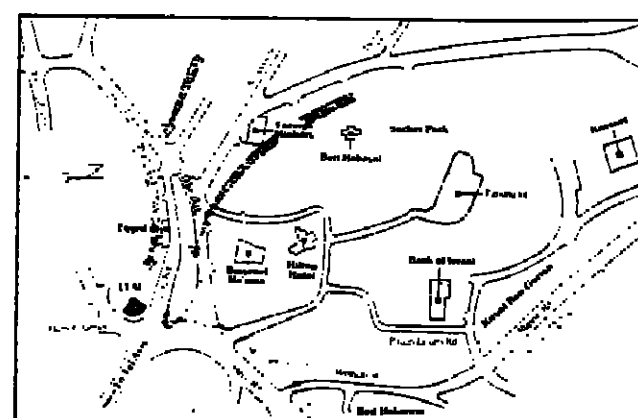
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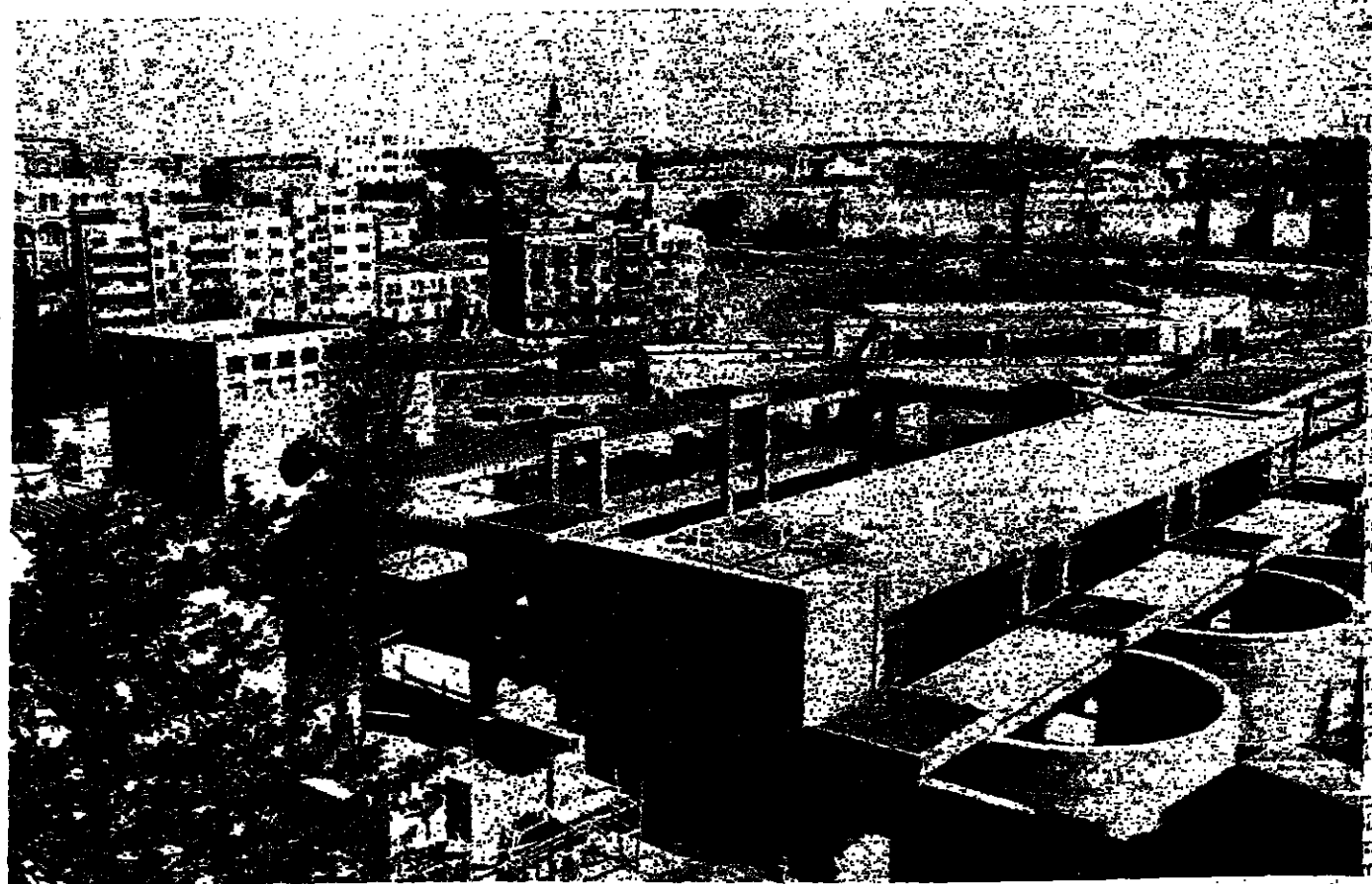
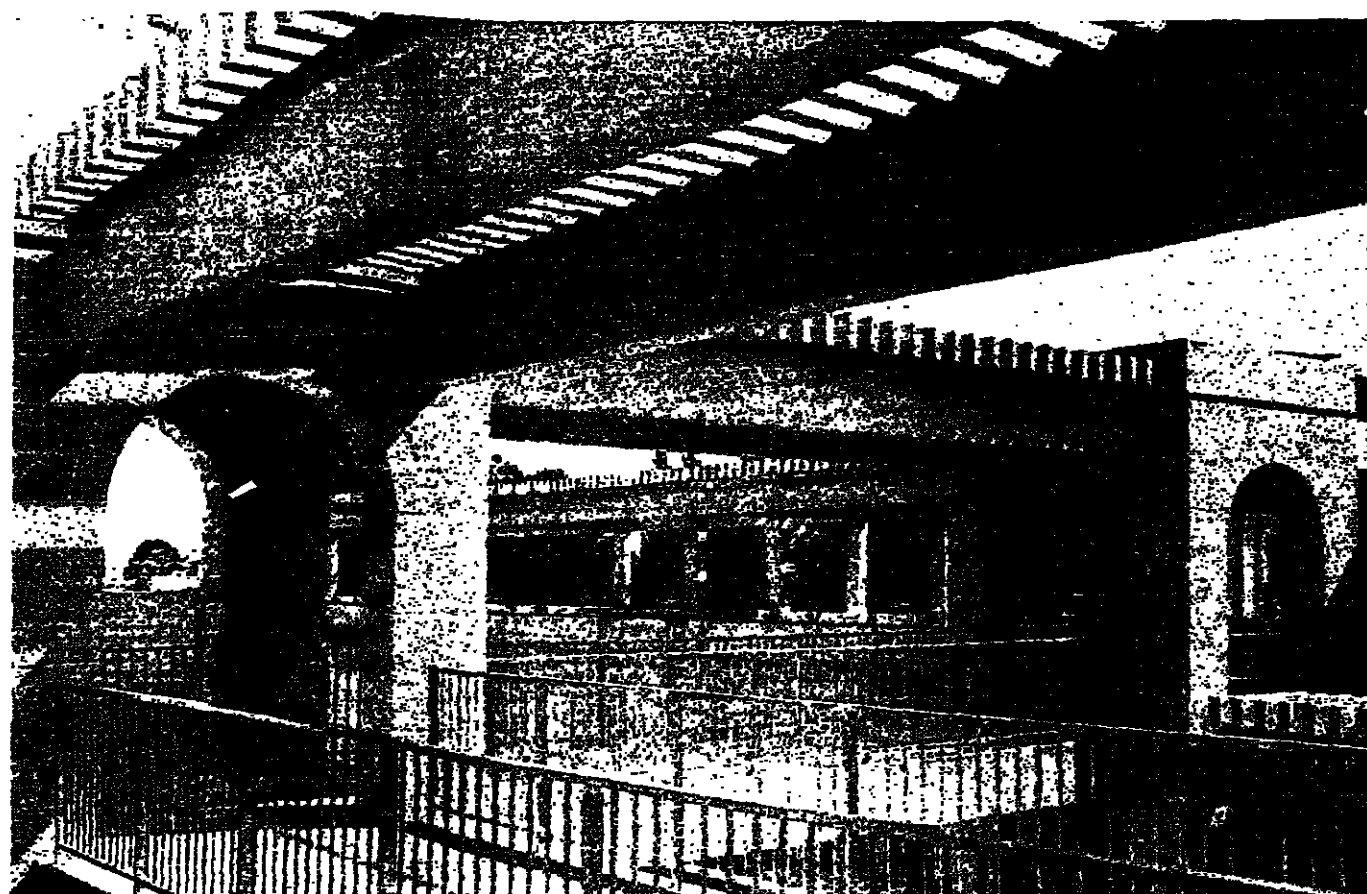
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EL AL



The 'skywalk,' and a general view of the Reform centre, with the Old City walls in the background.

Reform's new stately Jerusalem home

REFORM Jewry, held at arm's length in Israel until now by the Orthodox establishment, this week dedicated a tasteful palace in Jerusalem built for expressing, indirectly and elegantly, the weight of the 1.3 million Reform Jews in the world beyond the small movement in Israel.

Designed by Moshe Safdie, the complex of buildings off King David Street more than doubles the site occupied by the Hebrew Union College, hitherto the main bastion of the Reform movement in Israel. In its initial stage, the complex will consist of an academic wing with classrooms for rabbinic, religious education and cantorial studies; a youth hostel with 240 beds; a centre for biblical and archaeological research with a separate archaeological museum; and a library. At a later stage, a synagogue and a reception centre for the World Union for Progressive Judaism will be built.

The entire project, known as the World Education Centre for Progressive Judaism, is expected to cost \$3 million.

The project is the largest carried out in Israel thus far by the Israeli-born Safdie, one of the world's best-known architects. The site abuts the derelict Mamilla Quarter for which he has drawn up ambitious but controversial redevelopment plans.

By building no more than four storeys high on a sloping site facing the Old City walls, Safdie kept the

Abraham Rabinovich

Reform complex from intruding into the skyline. The buildings surround a succession of courtyards, each of a markedly different shape and character — from ceremonial to contemplative — and each with an imaginatively designed fountain. Concrete trellises lining the walks are expected to be laden in a few years with purple bougainvillea, offering colour and shade.

A "skywalk" — a one-storey high walkway — will permit visitors to the complex to tour it without interfering with activities on the academic level below. They may often observe classes in session, since outdoor bays have been provided outside each classroom to permit studies to be held outdoors in good weather. Officials of the centre said this week that they expect large numbers of Reform pilgrims from abroad as well as Israeli visitors.

REFORM leaders see the centre as a major instrument for sinking roots in Israel — both by developing indigenous leadership to balance the hitherto "Anglo-Saxon" image of the movement in Israel — and by reaching out to the broader community in pursuit of dialogue. For this reason, the dining hall in the youth hostel will be kasher so that the facility can accommodate Ortho-

dox youths, and there will even be facilities outside the dining room door for the ritual washing of hands before meals.

The library will include the personal library of the late archeologist Yigael Yadin, recently acquired by HUC. The two-storey archeological museum contains finds from excavations carried out by HUC archeologists.

Much of the furniture and even the lighting fixtures are original designs by the architect, executed in Israel. In the youth hostel rooms, each of which contains three sets of upper and lower bunks, three upper beds can be swung back into the wall and two bottom beds swung together to form a double bed in order to accommodate couples.

Because of the building slump of recent years, the buildings completed thus far were built at the relatively low price of \$700 per square metre.

The new campus is expected to be ready for occupancy in four months, and the library to be finished in a year. Construction of the synagogue and reception centre will be carried out when funds become available.

During a press tour this week, Safdie said that while he had used stone on the exterior of the buildings in the Jerusalem tradition, he had also made ample use of concrete and aluminium as a contemporary counterpoint.



Uri Regev... home-grown rabbi

'It's easier to be an Orthodox Jew'

Haim Shapiro

THE REFORM movement this week dedicated a large and impressive edifice in Jerusalem, but perhaps more significant for Israel's Movement for Progressive Judaism was the ordination, due to take place yesterday, of the country's fifth indigenous Reform rabbi.

Uri Regev describes himself as the product of a typical Israeli family from Eastern Europe. His observant grandfather died when Regev was a young boy, and the family was completely secular, with Hebrew the only language spoken in their home.

He attended Labour Movement schools, including the Tichon Hadash secondary school. "We wore blue shirts on Friday and called our teachers by their first names," he recalls.

His first contact with Progressive Judaism came when he was chosen as one of two Israelis to take part in a six-month exchange programme run by the Reform movement. The first part of the programme, in which he attended a youth movement summer camp, was especially exciting.

It was then, he recalls, that he first saw that Judaism could be living and dynamic and not constricted by formal bounds. "Just imagine, they wrote their own service and expressed their own feelings in the prayers," he says.

Later, staying with a family, he realized that his camp experience had been in contact with the cream of the Reform movement. "Then I saw the less positive aspects of American Jewry — its superficiality." But he is quick to add that this is just as true of so-called Orthodox Jews, whose Orthodoxy consists solely of their choice of an Orthodox service but does not carry over into the rest of their lives.

Through his American experience Regev became increasingly aware of the possibilities inherent in establishing a religious structure "suitable

to our lives," one which eliminated the "unnatural division" between life and religion.

On his return to Tel Aviv he became active in the local Kedem Progressive synagogue, leading the youth group and editing its newsletter. The rabbi, who was then Mel Zager and is now known as Moshe Zemer, served as one of his models.

Later, he was to find another model in Moshe Haim Weiler, a Reform rabbi from South Africa whose command of Jewish sources and personal way of life set an example he tried to emulate.

"He doesn't seek the easy way," Regev says, adding that "to be a real Reform Jew is harder than to be Orthodox. The Orthodox have it all written down in the *Shulchan Aruch*, while the Reform have constant challenges and the solutions are not easy."

AFTER high school Regev began to study law as an Israel Defence Forces officer cadet. But something was lacking in his legal studies and he asked for and received permission to study, in addition, Jewish philosophy.

He speaks with enthusiasm about studying Talmud with Prof. Yitzhak Gilat, an Orthodox Jew, whom Regev sees as having a liberal outlook. Gilat is now head of the Talmud department at Bar Ilan University, and Regev still maintains contact with him.

"I want to have contacts with Orthodoxy. Even if we have all the success imaginable, we should not separate ourselves." The problem lies, in Regev's view, in the monopoly the state has given to the Orthodox establishment, although the majority of the population rejects Orthodoxy. It is this, he says, which prevents a dialogue.

Meanwhile, Regev completed his law studies, attained the rank of Rav



Theodor Herzl, centre, at the site of the Reform building in 1898. On Herzl's right is David Wolfsohn.

Seren and rose to the position of chief prosecutor for the navy. It was after he completed his army service that he applied to the Jerusalem branch of Hebrew Union College.

In Israel the Reform rabbinical programme includes studies in Jewish fields at either the Hebrew University or Tel Aviv University and involves large doses of Halacha, with emphasis on the primary sources, ranging from the Talmud and *Shulchan Aruch* to the most recent responsa. "We have to be able to take a position on anything from war and peace to the status of women to the *shmita* (sabbatical) year."

The thesis he wrote to earn a degree was on the subject of milking cows on Shabbat, and he called it into use when Kibbutz Yabel, the first Reform kibbutz, asked for an

court has yet to issue a decision.

Arza, the Reform branch of the Zionist movement, has asked him to head their Law of Return Action Centre, which is fighting any attempt to amend the Law of Return to exclude non-Orthodox converts to Judaism.

His background also serves him when he seeks proof to argue that the Orthodox establishment is presenting a warped view of Jewish law when it disallows the validity of Reform and Conservative conversions or, for example, in the way it has treated the Ethiopian Jews.

"It is wrong to say that Halacha is monolithic. It wasn't so historically. Today, however, we have a situation where everyone in the Orthodox establishment automatically follows the most extreme view."

Other studies in the rabbinical programme include study of liturgy, both analysis and study of its development, homeletics and such practical aspects as counselling, subjects which are common in the U.S. rabbinical programme.

ONE CANNOT help but wonder how a person like Regev, with his rich foundation in Jewish sources, feels about being associated with American Reform rabbis, many of whom apparently lack this basic grounding.

"The question never occurred to me," Regev says, "and if I am to compare myself to American Reform rabbis, I would rather make a comparison with the great scholars and thinkers among them. In any case, we consider ourselves a parallel movement, not an identical one."

Now that he is becoming a rabbi, Regev will continue to work as an administrator and teacher at HUC. For him, the new building presents an exciting opportunity to expand the present programme.

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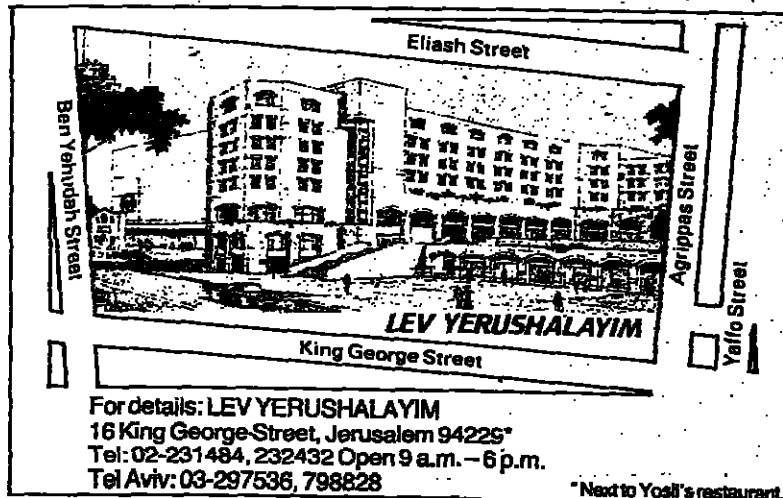
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'Anyone who denies the divinity of the Tora excludes himself from the Jewish faith'

THERE IS NO doubt that Judaism is highly diversified and that multiplicity of opinions is in no way injurious to the divinity and truth of the Tora. This can be demonstrated from the Babylonian Talmud (*Eruvin*) regarding the historical controversy between the two great schools of thought during the Second Temple period, those of Hillel and Shammai. There it is written that Beit Hillel and Beit Shammai were divided for three years on a certain issue. "One side claimed the Halacha is according to my opinion; the other claimed it is according to mine. A voice was heard from heaven proclaiming: 'Both are the words of the living God; and the Halacha is according to Beit Hillel.'"

The ideological significance of the heavenly voice is expounded in the Zohar in the passage: There is no such thing in the Tora as bemoaning divergent opinions. All the waters eventually can mingle in the same spring, as it says in Ecclesiastes: "All the rivers run into the sea."

This important principle regarding the diversity of Halacha was laid down in the Jerusalem Talmud in the tractate *Sanhedrin* and again in the minor tractate *Sotah*, where it is written that R. Yonai stated that had the Tora been unambiguous, leaving no room for divergent interpretations, it would simply be impossible to live according to it. R. Yonai said: The Tora given by the Almighty, blessed be He, to Moses, permitted 49 methods of declaring impurity and 49 methods of declaring purity.

Since the Kingdom of Israel was severed from the Davidic kingdom in the time of Rehoboam and Jeroboam, divisiveness and separatism have not ceased among the Jewish people. Separatists did not set out to cut themselves off from the Jewish religion or the Jewish people, but to create a new movement within the existing religious and national framework of the Jewish people. As the process gathered momentum, they distanced themselves more and more from the Tora of Israel and ultimately from the people of Israel. This process also characterized Christianity, which had its beginnings as a reformist Jewish sect.

The first separatist, Jeroboam son of Nabat, carried out his rebellion against Solomon in the first instance on the orders of the prophet Ahijah the Shilonite, who was divinely commanded to smite 10 tribes from Solomon's kingdom and make Jeroboam their king, "because that they have forsaken Me, and have worshipped Ashtoreth the goddess of the Zidonians... and they have not walked in My ways, to do that which is right in Mine eyes" (I Kings).

Ahijah the Shilonite made Jeroboam promise that his rule over Israel would be according to the statutes and commandments of the Tora: "If thou wilt hearken unto all that I command thee, and wilt walk in My ways and do that which is right in Mine eyes, to keep my statutes and My commandments... I will build thee a sure house... and will give Israel unto thee."

Eventually, however, Jeroboam cut himself off entirely from the Tora and attempted to establish an alternative religion: "And Jeroboam said in his heart: 'Now will the kingdom return to the house of David. If this people go up to offer sacrifices in the house of the Lord at Jerusalem, they will the heart of this people turn back unto their lord, even unto Rehoboam king of Judah: Whereupon the king took counsel, and made two calves of gold; and he said unto them: 'Behold thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt.'"

These developments culminated in the wayward and sinning kingdom of Israel-Ephraim, over which the prophet Hosea exclaimed, "Ephraim, he mixeth himself with the peoples; and 'Then is the iniquity of Ephraim uncovered, and the wickedness of Samaria, for they commit falsehood."

The legitimate diversity of opinion in the Tora and the Halacha is conditional upon all points of view being directed to Moshe and Sinai, recognized as the supreme authority from which all else flows. R. Elazar ben Azaria, in a discourse on Shabbat *Hakel* quoted a passage from Ecclesiastes: The words of the wise are as goads, and as nails well fast-

ened are those that are composed in collections; and they are given from one shepherd. Expounding on this, he said: "One God gave them, one ruler spoke them, from the mouth of the Master of all things." (*Hagiga*).

On this, Rashi comments: "One God gave them; this is to say: one cannot adduce evidence from testaments other than our Tora. One ruler spoke them: One cannot adduce evidence from a prophet who claims to differ from Moses our teacher."

THE CONTINUING controversy between Beit Shammai and Beit Hillel was occasionally accompanied by violence and bloodshed, as we read in the Jerusalem Talmud (*Shabbat*): "R. Yehoshua Onya taught that the students of Beit Shammai would lie in wait below to murder the students of Beit Hillel. Six of them rose up against them and the others threatened them with swords and spears."

The background to this violent struggle was an initiative of Beit Shammai for extreme nationalist legislation against assimilation and emigration. As a result of the clashes they managed to pass 18 decrees despite opposition from the followers of Beit Hillel.

Nonetheless, the sages saw in these fierce disputes controversies furthering the divine cause, and prayed that they would never cease, as they taught in the tractate *Avot*: "All controversies which have as their purpose the furtherance of the divine cause, will lead to a permanent result. Of which kind of controversy do we speak? That between Hillel and Shammai."

The tractate *Yebamot* speaks of the relations prevailing between Beit Hillel and Beit Shammai: Although one side prohibits and the other permits, these declare unfit and those authorize, Beit Shammai and Beit Hillel never ceased contracting marriages between them. This shows that affection and companionship prove the validity of the passage: "Therefore love ye truth and peace" (*Zechariah*).

Very different relations existed before and after the destruction of the second Temple, among the three great movements active during this period: the Pharisees (halachic sages), the Sadducees (aristocrats) and the Essenes (the poor and the ascetics). In the disputes between the Pharisees and the Sadducees, there was generally no resort to violence except during the reign of Alexander Yannai (second century BCE), to which we shall shortly allude, but their boundless mutual hatred turned into a generational feud.

Directly after the destruction of the Temple, the sages inserted a passage in the Eighteen Benedictions which reads: "And for slanderers let there be no hope, and let all wickedness perish as in a moment. Let all their enemies be speedily cut off, and the dominion of arrogance do Thou uproot and crush and cast down and humble speedily in our days."

This passage was composed by Shmuel Hakatan, known for his moderation, at the behest of Rabbah Gamliel (Babylonian Talmud, *Brachot*). It testifies to the bitter ideological and national enmity prevailing among the Pharisees and the other groups: sectarians, Sadducees and Boethians.

The Sadducees denied the authority of the Oral Law and believed neither in the world to come nor in the resurrection of the dead. But they abided by the Written Law and occasionally interpreted it even more strictly than the Pharisees. As we read in the tractate *Yadayim*: The Sadducees complained that the Pharisees were declaring pure what the Sadducees would rule impure, and were acquitting persons the Sadducees would find guilty.

King Alexander Yannai, who joined the Sadducees, employed violent and cruel measures against the Pharisees and had their sages put to death, as the tractate *Kiddushin* relates: "...excepting his brother-in-law, his wife's brother, R. Shimon ben Shetah, who fled and went into hiding until the crisis had passed."

Even so, it appears that the king trusted the Pharisees and held them in some esteem, judging from the passage in his will which tells his



Why Reform is alien to Judaism

Shlomo Goren, former Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi

queen, Alexandra: "Fear not the Pharisees, nor those who are not Pharisees, but those who are dissimblers posing as Pharisees..."

The *Sanhedrin* always remained in the hands of the Pharisees except for one brief period during Alexander Yannai's reign, when the Sadducees gained control, as we learn from *Megillat Ta'anit*.

The long-standing differences between the Pharisees, Sadducees and Essenes on matters of the Oral Law, religion and faith did not prevent their uniting during the great revolt against Rome, and they formed a central government in Jerusalem known by the Greek name *To Koyon*, the rule of the groups. Rabbah Shimon ben Gamliel, president of the Pharisee-controlled *Sanhedrin*, served as leader of the *Koyon*, together with the Sadducee Hanan ben Hanan as high priest, in the year 62. Yehoshua ben Gamla, also a Pharisee, became high priest during the years 63-65; and Shimon the Essene was appointed by them as governor and commander of the Tinnia district, comprising Jaffa, Lod and Emmaus, in the central region. (Josephus, *Wars of the Jews*.)

From this we conclude that despite their differences, the three parties were united on two issues: faith in the Tora and passionate commitment to the Land of Israel. The Sadducees and the Essenes, of course, eventually disappeared from history, leaving the Pharisees to preserve Judaism.

THE DIVERSIFIED nature of the Jewish tradition was non-existent in the philosophy of Maimonides. His writings are clear, decided and unambiguous, leaving no room for divergent opinions. His confidence in his own views regarding Halacha, philosophy and medicine, is borne out in his prologue to his commentary on the Mishna and the Mishna Tora. For example, on his Thirteen Principles of Faith regarding which there are many divergent opinions, he writes that anyone casting doubt

on even one of these fundamental principles has thereby excluded himself from the community, is a heretic and should be branded a sectarian Epicurean and despoiler. And regarding the third principle, that the Creator is neither corporeal nor has He bodily form, anyone ruling that there is a God but he is corporeal and can be visualized, should be called a sectarian, who denies the authority of the Tora and he has no share in the world to come. (*Mishne Tora, Hilchot Teshuva*).

Maimonides's great adversary Abraham ben David, known as the Ra'avad responded: "Why should he be branded a sectarian? Many worthy people take this view on the basis of the Scriptures. Are they to be considered sectarians?"

This famous dispute between Maimonides and the Ra'avad regarding the principles of faith proves that there is room for rival schools of thought on the fundamentals of Tora.

ALL THIS APPLIES as long as the divine authority of the Law of Moses is not in dispute and the differences of opinion are confined to the various philosophical approaches.

A further instance is the generations-long feud that raged for close on 200 years between the adherents of the Hassidic movement and the upholders of halachic Judaism in Eastern and Western Europe, who were represented by the most brilliant minds of the day, foremost among them, the Gaon of Vilna. In this particular "controversy for furthering the divine cause" the supreme, divine authority of the Tora was not in doubt.

However, anyone who denies the fundamental divinity of the Tora and does not accept the authority of Moses the Lawgiver has effectively excluded himself from the Jewish faith, because Judaism without the Law of Moses is non-existent. For this reason it was laid down by the men of the Great Assembly as a spiritual covenant of Judaism: "All Israel has a share in the world to come. Anyone saying that the Tora does not proceed from heaven, has no share in the world to come." (*Sanhedrin*).

At the beginning of the period of the Geonim in the eighth century, a new movement with ancient antecedents began developing in the Diaspora - the Karaitic movement, founded by Anan ben David. The Karaites readopted the Sadducean view. They too, rejected the Oral Law. However, they did not depart from the Written Law, nor reject divine authority. In fact they imposed even greater restrictions on themselves than the Pharisees.

THE MODERN Reform movement considers itself a movement rooted in Jewish history. Accordingly, they had no intention, at the outset, of departing from the Law of Moses, nor embracing disbelief in the divine authorship of the Tora on their banner. The protagonist of the Haskala movement and the spiritual father of the Reform movement, Moses Mendelssohn, with all his religious and philosophical vacillations, and his call for innovation and amendment of the Jewish religion (albeit in marginal areas), described himself in his work *Jerusalem*, as "a believer in the Law of Moses and his Oral Law, which includes the divine covenant and the covenant of Israel as a chosen people." Even his adversaries testified that the minutest requirements of the Shulhan Aruch were punctiliously observed in his home.

The Reform movement started out by making changes merely in liturgy and ritual, but gradually the synagogue underwent a transformation into a temple and formally

adopted a Christian mode of worship. All officiants in their temples dressed in black canonicals like clergymen; they introduced organ music, mixed choirs, including gentiles; and they abolished the distinctions between men and women during worship.

In the rabbinical conventions of the Reform movement between the years 1844 and 1846, they reached the conclusion that amending Halacha and the Oral Law was not enough. They resolved that they had authority to change the Tora and to adopt such changes as they saw fit, and to abolish whatever was, as it were, not in keeping with a cultured Christian milieu.

Their tragedy was that their mentor, Moses Mendelssohn, denied the existence of the Jewish people as a nation, although he accepted the truth of the Jewish religion. He believed in cultural and national integration of Jews in their host countries as adherents of the Jewish faith. Hence any mitzva which the Reform movement saw as creating a barrier between Jew and Christian they endeavored to amend or nullify. Thus the Reform movement went from bad to worse.

They had no great success in Europe outside Germany, but what they could not achieve in Europe they set out to achieve in the United States. In 1825, the first Reform temple was inaugurated in Charleston and was followed by temples in New York - Temple Emmanuel - in Baltimore and Cincinnati.

WHAT THEY would not have dared to do publicly in Europe, the Reform leaders managed to accomplish in America. They permitted the eating of forbidden foods and annulled the laws of marriage, divorce and *halitza*. They relinquished the laws of conversion, including circumcision and ritual immersion, requiring only an oral affirmation from the convert that he or she had become Jewish. Ultimately, they even permitted marriages between Jews and Christians and other religions, without requiring any form of conversion whatever.

They even went so far as to perform weddings in inter-religious ceremonies in temples and churches with representatives of both faiths officiating.

The majority of Reform rabbis observe none of the specifically Jewish mitzvot in the Tora, nor those of the Ten Commandments that are uniquely Jewish, particularly the Fourth Commandment, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." In a number of Reform temples, the main Sabbath service takes place on a Sunday; and since they do not recognize the authoritative character of Halacha, it also follows that there is no binding obligation to fast on Yom Kippur.

This being the case, one might well ask what kind of Judaism they have left. In addition, Reform rabbis maintain no form of religious discipline, each doing what is right in his own eyes.

At the rabbinical convention of the Reform movement in Philadelphia in 1869 it was resolved that they would no longer see the ingathering of the exiles as a goal. Instead, they substituted the spiritual redemption of Jews wherever they lived. Henceforth, the destiny of the Jewish people was to spread monotheistic faith among the gentiles.

Changes have taken place, however, in their national consciousness. Many categorically rejected the stand of their rabbis in Philadelphia and today they identify fully with Israel and the Zionist movement albeit with certain reservations. As they see it, Zionism is not intended for Jews in America or the free world.

Israel's role is to take in Jews in distress and extend them a helping hand. American Jews see themselves as American first with no national ties to the Jewish people. America itself encourages this outlook, since it is neither a Christian nor a religious society. Hence American Jews can be part of the American people and remain Jewish, however tenuous their links to the Jewish religion.

Exception must be made here for the very dedicated Reform Zionists who did so much for the establishment of the State of Israel, most notably Abba Hillel Silver.

IT MUST be made abundantly clear that the struggle against Reform is not directed against the adherents of the Reform movement. We are hopeful that all will eventually find their way back to authentic Judaism and will form one brotherhood to do the will of our Father in heaven with a perfect heart. We are waging the struggle against those rabbis who demand official recognition in Israel, when they believe neither in the Oral nor the Written Law and keep none of the uniquely Jewish mitzvot.

Were these rabbis to bring with them to Israel tens of thousands of their congregants from the U.S. and Canada and were to establish temples here with the intention of maintaining their own liturgy and customs, we would have no right to prevent them, since we are part of a democratic society pledged to uphold individual and religious freedoms.

But Reform congregations do not come to Israel. Few of their rabbis are here, and their sole object is to win official recognition from the state.

To them are addressed the prophetic exhortations: "Turn ye from your evil ways, and keep My commandments and My statutes, according to all the law which I commanded your fathers, and which I sent to you by the hand of My servants the prophets." (II Kings).

"Have we not all one father? Hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, profaning the covenant of our fathers?" (Malachi).

(Translated by Marcia Kretzmer).

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FOUR CHURCHES have been uncovered by archaeologists in a Christian City which flourished in the Negev some 1,500 years ago.

The site, Rehovot, is being excavated by a team from Hebrew University and the University of Maryland, under Professors

Yoram Tsafrir and Kenneth Holm. Located 35 kilometres southwest of Beersheba in barren desert hills, the city served as a way station on the Sinai-Palestine-Syria route. It was founded by the Nabateans in the First Century CE and reached its zenith during the Christian era from the Fifth to Seventh Centu-

ries, when its population may have reached 5,000. The archaeologists believe the site was abandoned after the Moslem conquest.

In a Christian cemetery, the archeologists uncovered a skeleton with a full grown beard preserved by the dry desert climate.

AVRAHAM RABINOVICH

'Not everyone seeks Judaism like a guru'

IF the non-religious students attending special courses at Yeshivat Har Etzion expected to come away with the answers to some of the questions that had been troubling them, they may well have been mistaken. The most they are likely to get is a few more questions.

Perhaps the first sign that something is different at the yeshiva, located on the edge of the planned Etzion Bloc community of Aton Shvut, is the building itself, an impressive array of angular stone slabs apparently resting against each other. Surrounding it is a profusion of greenery and in the distance the stark splendour of the Judean hills.

According to Yosef Hovav, coordinator of Machon Tzur, a programme for "those without a knowledge of Jewish sources," the intention of the programme is to "teach Judaism, not *hazara bishviva*. Indeed, almost uniquely in the yeshiva world of today, neither teachers nor students seem to regard "repentance," in its current meaning of taking on the outward signs of religious observance, as the aim of the course.

"We feel that the problem lies in a loss of values. People have stopped thinking in a Jewish way in a very broad sense." True, he adds, the yeshiva is an Orthodox institution. The students are expected to conform to minimum standards of behaviour and respect for the place. They observe mitzvot if they feel called upon to do so, but that is not the aim of the course.

"In fact," he added, "if someone comes and says that he wants to observe everything, we probably

Haim Shapiro reports on Yeshivat Har Etzion, where neither teachers nor students seem to regard 'repentance' in its current meaning

wouldn't accept him. We feel that such observance must come as a result of understanding. It is a slow, evolutionary process."

Hovav described the Hebrew-speaking students as intelligent, who may very well be utilizing time just before or after army service. Some may be newly religious, while others define themselves as secular. They may or may not have finished high school. "It isn't the diploma that's important."

They are drawn to an atmosphere which seeks to imbue new meaning to and understanding of Zionism and the Jewish State, an atmosphere which does not automatically reject Western culture, but rather sees in it a message to improve the world.

"Not everyone," he said, referring obliquely to the usual run of *hazara bishviva* yeshivot, "seeks Judaism like a guru. There are some healthy, happy, untroubled people who nonetheless want to know about Judaism."

IT IS a framework which is particularly suited to Rabbi Yehuda Amital, Rosh Yeshiva at Har Etzion, who also gives lessons to the students of the special programme. His approach is one of rational understanding. The texts studied in frameworks which may be anything from one day, to a month or two, to an entire year, include Rambam, Rabbi Kook, Talmud and Bible.

But whatever the ideals of the teachers or the enthusiasm of the students, the most pertinent challenge still seemed to be what the public sees as the retreat of religious Zionism in the face of ultra-Orthodox triumphalism.

Rabbi Shlomo Green, whose bright red cheeks and shirt sleeves made him appear far younger than his 30 years, denied that religious Zionism was on the wane. One need only look at the hesder yeshivot, in which yeshiva studies are combined with army service to see the vitality of the movement, he said.

His colleague, Rabbi Ezra Bick, stressed that he and his fellows did not see themselves in competition with the ultra-Orthodox. "We don't reject other ways," he said.

One of the students, Jeff Goodman, an American olah whose education included both a traditional Jewish Day school in the U.S. and Tel Aviv's stridently secular Tichon Hadash, expressed the thought that it wasn't religious Zionism, but Judaism in general that was on the defensive. "The secular public has to see the sources as belonging to them," he stressed. "The heritage belongs to them too."

For Hovav, the problem is a historical one. The national religious public had its problems in raising a generation which identified both with religion and the secular state.



Yeshivat Har Etzion student in a class taught by Yosef Hovav, who coordinates a programme for 'those without a knowledge of Jewish sources'

"Our generation is really the first one to begin living religious Zionism," he felt.

Another student, Yitzhak Confor-

ti, had the distinction of being one of the small minority of secular Jews in Bnei Brak. "Even in high school I felt a very strong Jewish, as distinct

from Israeli, identity and my friends, who were mostly people who had left religion, used to tease me that I was religious."

But he does not seem himself as a *hazer bishviva*. "I haven't achieved that point and in any case it certainly isn't a matter of external observances."

Green protested against the standard use of the word *ishuva*, repentance to refer only to secular Jews, as if a religious Jew could not repent. It had become a meaningless semantic term.

But isn't one Jew responsible for another? Doesn't an Orthodox believer see it as his moral obligation to make other Jews believe and to practise the mitzvot?

Green accepts this dictum in theory, but in practice he views it in an eschatological sense. "It is true for the far future," he said. Meanwhile, he added, there was no need to press other Jews to become religious.

"The Torah speaks for itself. It is hard for me to imagine anyone's knowing the Torah closely, without its changing their life. And on the other hand, people can walk around with a *kippa*, without knowing the Torah." Bick, on the other hand, felt it was wrong to say that they did not recognize a responsibility to all Jews, even that they did not believe that all Jews should observe the mitzvot. But he too was quick to add that "200 years ago when all Jews did more or less observe the externals, it was not the end of the road."

"We don't tell people what to do, but we do try to show the path and the path is a road one. We can't say, 'Do this.' Our job is to help the student find his own place in the Jewish people."

ADVOCATE Haviva Avi-Guy might have been just another anonymous woman who devoted herself exclusively to public works. But being in the right place at the right time, as she puts it, she found herself in the centre of a political and feminist struggle whose results could have far-reaching effects on the lives of all of us in Israel.

Avi-Guy made history when she and another woman, Lily Ben-Menahem, became the first women ever to be appointed members of the body electing Tel Aviv's new Ashkenazi chief rabbi. Both women represented the Labour Party, which decided, at Avi-Guy's request, to appoint women for the electoral body.

Religious circles immediately announced that they would disqualify the women's votes or boycott the entire elections, since Halacha forbids women to take part in any religious affairs. For this, Avi-Guy has a reply.

"When Golda Meir wanted to run for Tel Aviv municipal elections, Agudat Yisrael announced that they would not sit in a council headed by a woman. Golda gave way and stepped down. A few years later they got her as prime minister."

AN ATTORNEY for the past 28 years, Avi-Guy joined Na'amat, the Histadrut Women's Division, 20 years ago. She was the legal adviser of the Industrial Development Bank when the then secretary of Na'amat, the late Beba Idelson, said to her: "There are many legal advisers for banks. But we in Na'amat need you. You can build us a legal advice department."

Avi-Guy joined Na'amat's ranks in 1967 and began by giving free legal advice to bereaved families. At first she worked alone, but the need for legal advice grew with the increase of war widows and bereaved families, and today Na'amat has 15 legal

A champion of women's rights

'Every woman thinks it won't happen to me ... until it's too late,' says Haviva Avi-Guy, describing her latest legal battle - to have the right to vote in a rabbinical election. Michal Yudelman reports.

advice bureaux throughout the country. During the past year alone, the department dealt with more than 7,000 cases.

Avi-Guy's department has reached an agreement with the Bar as a result of which 60 members have volunteered to represent women in need of advice for a minimal fee.

Na'amat's 750,000 members are all eligible for free legal advice on marriage and divorce matters, alimony, child maintenance and custody, work problems such as promotion and dismissal, national insurance, income tax, inheritance, and anything pertaining to the status of women.

AS HEAD of Na'amat's Status of Women department, Avi-Guy has been instrumental in initiating a considerable amount of legislation which has changed the lives of Israeli women. A series of bills she proposed two years ago in order to reduce anti-feminine discrimination still further is now being submitted to the Knesset by Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav.

These bills transfer family responsibilities from women to families. Whereas until now women have been regarded as responsible for the children, thus being limited in their ability to work outside the home or develop a career, the proposed legislation is designed to make both parents responsible for the children. It will be up to them to decide which

one takes "maternity" leave or misses a day's work when a child is sick. If the bills are passed, employers will no longer be able to refuse to hire or promote women on the excuse of their having to "look after the children."

The so-called privileges granted women, such as maternity leave and not working night shifts, have had a boomerang effect which limited women's promotion and provided employers with easy excuses for not hiring women," Avi-Guy maintains. "It's all very well to 'allow' women to work but at the same time to prevent them from getting ahead or progressing towards decent pay."

ANOTHER infuriating aspect of the Israeli reality is the discrimination against women with regard to pension age. Not only are women obliged to retire at 60, five years earlier than men; they are usually also eligible for a much lower pension because they have not worked as many years, being busy with raising a family.

When Bank Leumi had financial problems, it proposed to retire women even earlier.

"The bank's management explained to me that a woman at 60 is no longer attractive to the public," Avi-Guy recalls. "I told them that an elderly man with a bald head and bulging stomach is far less attractive than a nicely-dressed woman."

The fight began when the women doctors of the Histadrut's sick fund appealed to Na'amat for help because they were being retired early. Avi-Guy took up the cudgels, and today the sick fund doctors can retire at 64. Next year this will be raised to 65.

"The regulations in Israel are totally oblivious of the changing facts of life, of the fact that women



Advocate Haviva Avi-Guy.

(Ron Erde)

live longer than men and function just as well, if not better, at more advanced ages," she says. "A woman of 60 is in her prime, perfectly ready to develop a career." She is now working on legislation providing for the same retirement age for men and women generally, and not only in Histadrut institutions.

AS A COUNCILLOR, a position to which she was elected at the last municipal elections, Avi-Guy is responsible for the city's health and medicine departments, meaning that she has three hospitals and 25 mother-and-child health clinics under her supervision.

She has her hands more than full with her city work and Na'amat duties, so what made her try to stick her head into the religious-secular conflict? Why now? What has happened? Those are questions she is constantly asked.

"The answer is simple. A rabbi died, a new one must be chosen. I am a city councillor and therefore may represent my faction in electing a rabbi. As a woman, I have an even greater interest in having a say in who is chosen as chief rabbi."

"A city's chief rabbi is the registrar for all the marriages in town. He is head of the rabbinical courts and in effect holds in his hands the fate of all the city's men - and women. He can make it easier or harder for a woman to get a divorce and go through all the difficulties of *agunim* and *halitza*." (She was referring to the halachic procedures that may be required for a woman whose husband's death cannot be certified or for a childless widow.) "It is my right, as a woman, to take part in determining who is chosen for this important position. I believe this is self-evident."

FOR THE information of all those who intend to stand in Avi-Guy's way, she has no intention of giving up.

"Halacha disqualifies me, I'm told. Well, we're living in a state of law, not Halacha. And wherever the law enables a woman to participate in an electoral process, it is illegal to disqualify her just because she is a woman."

She notes that the same people who object so strongly to her membership in the elected body would not object at all to having a complete heretic, a total non-believer, an atheist, instead of her, as long as he's a man. If religious circles violate the law and disqualify her, she warns, she will go to the High Court of Justice to establish her rights.

At last Sunday's municipal council meeting, Avi-Guy moved that all city funds for the religious council be withheld until it revokes its objection to her taking part in the election of the chief rabbi, stressing that the council and the rabbis working for it are financed by the city and its residents' taxes.

She was hardly allowed to speak. Religious councillors shouted her down, and finally her motion was rejected because a member of her own faction - a secular man - tipped the scales by voting against her.

However, she derived some comfort from the fact that a woman member of the Liberal Party, which is part of the Likud faction, voted in favour of her motion. The Liberal, Mapam and Shinui councillors promised that they, too, would appoint women as their representatives on the electoral body for the chief rabbi. She hopes they will keep their promise.

THE ISSUE at stake is more important than most people think, she avers.

"Every woman thinks, 'It won't happen to me.' Until it's too late. Women's status has deteriorated with the growing radicalization and inflexibility of the religious establishment."

As one example she cites her efforts to obtain the rabbinical court's help in getting a husband who was rapidly becoming a vegetable to sign a divorce. The court refused to have anything to do with the matter. Today the man is a complete vegetable, and his wife has lost all chance of getting a divorce and rebuilding her life.

Marriage and divorce matters are the most urgent - and also the hardest to make changes in because they are political - but Avi-Guy is also fighting for pensions for housewives. The right to disability compensation for accidents during housework has already been achieved by Na'amat, but it ceases at the age of 60. Israeli married women still do not have personal income tax files, and all the medical and other expenses for which they are eligible are in their husband's name.

EVERY SUCCOT during the three years Avi-Guy moved that a councillor she has attended the city's Simhat Torah celebrations at Kikar Malchei Yisrael. When the master of ceremonies announced each councillor's name over the loudspeaker, hers was always omitted.

This year, Avi-Guy walked up to the religious council head, Pinchas Sheinman, and said, "I am a representative of the public and I request not to be ignored." The official glanced nervously at the Sephardi chief rabbi next to him, but understood from her tone that she was determined to have her way. Her name was announced.

Altogether, Avi-Guy sums up, you have to be in the right place at the right time. "If I had not been a member of Na'amat, I would not have been involved in the struggle. And had I not been a city councillor, I would not have had the right to be a member of the rabbinical electoral body. It is inconceivable that, as head of Na'amat's division for the status of woman and holder of the city's health and medicine portfolios, I should be disqualified."

This is the first time a woman has tried to enter a field considered taboo. And although Avi-Guy has spearheaded some hard battles before this, she has never received the public support she is getting now, from both acquaintances and strangers.

She is convinced that changes are in the making and are possible. In her meetings with younger-generation religious leaders, she believes she has managed to persuade them that if the marriage and divorce laws are not made more flexible, the only alternative is civil marriage, which she will not hesitate to advocate if she has no choice.

The religious faction members may not have wanted to sit in a council meeting with Golda Meir some years ago, but today Avi-Guy sits in council meetings with the member of Agudat Yisrael and two National Religious Party members. Her name has been announced in the city square. Things are indeed changing, and Avi-Guy intends to ensure that they go on doing so.

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مركز الأهل

A FUNNY thing happened this week to several dozen Israeli left-wingers on their way to Romania to talk peace with the PLO — the peace-makers had a big fight among themselves.

They squabbled and bickered and exchanged so many verbal blows that co-existence in one delegation became impossible. The varied doves involved may, in separate groupings, be able to get along with the PLO but not with each other.

So instead of more than 100 Israeli participants in the Romanian encounter, only 27 finally took off in the Tarom airliner, which did not even take them to Bucharest. They were flown to an outlying resort, where none of the PLO leadership is expected to arrive, contrary to initial boastful promotions for the enterprise.

What will be achieved is questionable, but the endeavour has already resulted in a lot of acrimony and invective. The East for Peace group (made up of leftist oriental Jews) walked out in a huff. It demanded the chairmanship of the delegation the right to deliver the main address for the Israeli side and other such honours, the stuff of which some of the fiercest battles in the Israeli political arena are made. To top it all, the East for Peace members charged that the other participants are racists who discriminated against them solely because of their ethnic origin.

Other angry dropouts from the peace mission charge that although parties such as Mapam have washed their hands of the initiative, their apartheid took over and refused to let anyone close to a position of influence.

Another version is that the real stinging puller is Rakah, and that the participants are all either writing or unwitting marionettes in the Israeli Communist party's puppet theatre.

Be it as it may, the initiative has shown two things clearly: The self-appointed peace-makers were entirely unable to keep the peace among themselves; and Israeli's political left in general is far from united on the move to confer with the PLO.

POLITICAL observers are divided in their assessments. One popular opinion is that the Bucharest trip organizers have gone far beyond the common consensus even at the leftist end of the political arena. In other words, the organizers had embarrassed the left.

A leading Mapam figure, who asked not to be named, told *The Jerusalem Post* that "while I am in favour of finding a way to establish dialogue with our chief adversary in this region — the PLO — I cannot calmly accept shaking the hands of (Arafat's deputy) Abu Iyad. These hands are literally dripping with blood. After all, this is the man who

Nasty bickering mars leftist 'peace mission'

Sarah Honig/Post Political Correspondent

masterminded the murders of the Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics. I am all for dialogue with the PLO, but only after the PLO has renounced terror. This condition is yet to be met."

MKS Shulamit Aloni and Yossi Sarid, both of the Citizens Rights Movement and among the left's most prominent luminaries, considered the entire episode "foolish," "insignificant" and "a big mistake."

Does this denote that the left no longer speaks with one voice, that the spectre of citizens deliberately banding together to disobey the law has prevented the knee-jerk reaction here?

Aloni maintains that the left has never spoken with one voice. "What? Every time they whistle, I have to react approvingly? No way! I don't belong to any homogeneous camp and I apply my own wisdom, to the extent that I possess any, to each specific issue as it comes along. In this case I believe that the bunch involved in the Romanian escapade cannot do much good but can do quite a bit of harm to the cause of peace. Therefore I oppose what they are doing."

Sarid agrees: "This is not the way to seriously deal with such complex diplomatic-political problems. This smacks of gimmickry. A meeting so sloppily organized can hardly be expected to yield any results."

Aloni agrees with the group of some 100 leftists from a variety of parties and fringe groupings (she doesn't know if any of her own CRM members are involved as well) that the law forbidding any unauthorized meetings with representatives of terrorist organizations "is a bad law. The CRM indeed voted against it. But the question is how to fight the law. These people are seeking a head-on confrontation. But we live in a society in which it is possible to challenge legislation through democratic public, legal and parliamentary action. This is why political parties exist. There are other ways to fight this bad law."

She argues that there are "critical moments where one faces an immediate moral test, such as when refusing what one considers an illeg-



MK Shulamit Aloni: 'Every time they whistle, I have to react approvingly?' (Israel Sun)

al order in the army. But are we indeed at such a critical moral moment of truth? I rather think that this is not so and that this is something better dealt with in a political struggle against this law."

WHEN ALL is said and done, Aloni is convinced that what we have here is a hot-air balloon. "There is nothing in it. Someone wanted publicity and floated this bit of nonsense. These people could have quietly attended an international conference in which various PLO people also appeared and no one could have claimed that they were in breach of any law and the same result would have been achieved. But they deliberately inflated this balloon out of all proportion. It's a very unwise move. We are not dealing with very prominent Israeli personalities here, and they will probably not get to meet anyone important on the other side, so no great tidings can be expected out of this whole unnecessary exercise."

While one side is guilty of foolishness, she thinks, the other — what Aloni terms the right — is guilty of "infantile hysterics," she says. The demands that the group not be allowed out "are besetting a totalitarian society. The whole law in question here is one that is not befitting a democracy. It was rammed through by this same group which wants to de-humanize the PLO and make sure there would be no one to talk to. Israel has no reason to be proud of this law," Aloni asserts.

Sarid adds: "We are not the chief rabbinate and we can't forbid anyone from taking whatever trip they want. The people involved are probably all adults who must make their own decisions, but they have taken a very grave responsibility upon themselves." Sarid goes on to warn that "If I give them the credit of assuming that their purpose is not provocation, then something must come out of all this or there will be a bad boomerang effect."

He explains that things would not have been as bad had "the organizers not raised expectations to such absurd and reckless heights. They did not just make do with the demonstrative move of Israeli defying the law and meeting with PLO representatives. They declared that the PLO's top leaders will make some earth-shattering new policy proclamation. If this does not happen, the let-down will damage the cause of peace."

"Progress in this sphere is slow and will surely not be made in this forum and with this degree of publicity. All the basic conditions which could have promised some success are missing here," Sarid argues.

BUT IS this really all there is to the negative reaction from the CRM and Mapam? Is the opposition really all ideological and/or pragmatic?

One Mapam member (a political refugee from the erstwhile Sheli), who was earlier in the week making travel plans to the Bucharest encounter thinks his party is playing a double game. He argues that while the official party line condemns the move, "many of the participants are from Mapam" (a lot of those, like himself, joined the party after Sheli's disintegration). "I think the party leadership is guilty of cowardice. It knows the mission we embark on is right and it identifies with the goals, but it is afraid to be labelled as a party of PLO-lovers. It is afraid of association with law-breakers. It is afraid and so it is putting on a cowardly act and is betraying those who are really carrying out its proclaimed ideology," he maintains.

Another school of thought is that "Mapam, the CRM and other detractors are afraid of the competition provided by groups, sometimes on the leftist fringes, who engage in unorthodox initiatives, such as the Bucharest trip," the Mapam member added. "To some extent I think this explanation is also valid."

"We can attract away support and that is the bottom line in the political game and that is why we are attacked. It is not because, as they claim, that we are unwittingly playing into Moscow's hands and serving the PLO propaganda cause. These parties are far more establishment than they would like to admit, but they also depend on non-establishment voters which they are afraid of losing."

Polling the Palestinians

Najwa Nakhoul

RECENTLY, a poll was carried out in the West Bank to test Palestinian public opinion on current political issues. Perhaps the most important and least expected finding is the fact that such a study was conducted at all. The poll proceeded unencumbered by military intervention, and its results were even published.

Less surprising, however, if not predictable, is how the poll was manipulated by the media to influence Israeli public opinion. It was categorically dismissed as unscientific. What was specifically challenged was not the conditions under which it was carried out but the validity of the results, because of the persons responsible for the poll, who were considered PLO-affiliates. The respondents were accordingly deemed biased.

Perhaps this, too, is a valid challenge. There may be an element of truth in the implication that no study of Palestinian public opinion conducted by Palestinians can have scientific validity. But then, what about Israeli public opinion research, conducted by Jews exclusively on Jews? Is that scientific?

Here we have a definite scientific contribution of a permitted Palestinian public opinion poll, regardless of ideology. It offers the Israeli public something against which they can check their prejudices. In this sense as well, a permitted Palestinian poll brings to the fore a deep-rooted Israeli belief which has surfaced once before, that an objective account of Palestinian public opinion conflicts with the public interest.

IN THE SPRING of 1982, a comprehensive study of Palestinian public opinion was commissioned by a leading American international news magazine to be carried out in the West Bank under the auspices of Israel's most prestigious public-opinion research institute.

On that occasion, scientific validity did not become an issue. The study was banned by the state. The reason was not disclosed.

The story began when a colleague from the Department of Sociology at the Hebrew University approached me on behalf of a research institute to see if I would be willing and able to carry out the field-work for what he thought would be an important study. The co-directors of the institute set up a meeting with a colleague and myself, not at the university, but at a five-star hotel, to discuss the scientific purpose of the project and its feasibility.

An express commitment to the unfettered publication of my find-

ings, and the protection of the interviewers and the respondent population from the state were my conditions for accepting the task.

The directors of the institute outlined their plans to mobilize, in case of state intervention, sources of public pressure in Israel and abroad in defence of the freedom of research.

THE DIFFICULTY of producing results that could truly reflect the opinion of a population under military occupation was intensified by government measures to suppress a defiant uprising. The speedy execution of the study became a matter of the utmost urgency.

The safety of the interviewers and of the study itself required special arrangements for the swift transfer of completed questionnaires from the high-risk sites of the West Bank to the Tel Aviv heartland of Israeli democracy.

But then, at the very last minute, we hit a snag. Police in Tulikarm stopped someone crossing the street carrying something that looked like pamphlets. He was an interviewer with completed questionnaires. Producing a letter of introduction from the sponsoring American magazine made no difference. The student interviewer was arrested and beaten to the point of hospitalization for refusing under interrogation to reveal the identity of respondents.

The directors of the leading Israeli public-opinion research institute and I myself were threatened with 10 years' imprisonment if we published the fact that the study had been conducted.

In the face of all this, the institute's directors and the American magazine backed out of their earlier commitments and reached a compromise whereby, in consultation with high government officials, they published unverified answers to three out of 75 questions. I was denied access to the study.

This story, which was covered briefly in the press, met with silence on the part of those who have become authorities on judging the relevance of a permitted Palestinian poll by scientific criteria. And this despite the fact that the public was being denied the right to know, and was being deliberately misinformed by officially-induced selective publication of partial results.

WE CAN clearly see here two intriguingly different fates of Palestinian

polls. But how is one to reconcile the fact that a West Bank poll sponsored by an internationally renowned news magazine and to be conducted by a Hebrew University lecturer under the auspices of a leading Israeli research institute, is banned by emergency military order, while a similar poll sponsored by a local Palestinian newspaper and conducted by "PLO affiliates" under the auspices of an Arab university is permitted, and then extensively discounted?

Was the one study banned and the other permitted precisely because the first would be unassailable, while the grounds for challenging the validity of the second were unquestionable?

Or was the one study banned because it would have raised the oppressed population to the status of a public worthy of having an opinion, and even of having access to reputable means of expressing it? That would have challenged the assumption that the dominant political institutions manifest the organized will of the population of this country.

Should one, then, conclude that Israel needs to discourage scientific, and favour ideological, research, and thus see in the treatment of the two polls only different ways of avoiding the delegitimizing effects of Palestinian public opinion? Or does the difference signify a real change, the beginning of a new era?

Perhaps the obstruction of research by military order was conceivable only when the Likud alone was in power, with then minister of defence Sharon in charge of the Israeli public interest. And long before an Israeli attorney-general could have challenged the integrity of the security service.

Or should one infer from the fate of the discredited West Bank poll a realization that polling the Palestinians does not necessarily conflict with the Israeli public interest?

Perhaps permitting Palestinian polls to be conducted and reported on can be best comprehended in the context of the sudden concern to "improve the quality of life" in the West Bank. Laying the ground for "scientific" reporting on a shift of Palestinian public opinion away from the PLO would then constitute Israel's part in legitimizing plans for a condominium, complementing Jordan's reporting on the weather in West Bank towns.

The writer is a senior research worker at the Jerusalem Institute for the Study of Society.

Thorns in the marriage bed

Telereview/Philip Gillon

found his programme very interesting, although it was extremely depressing.

It left me with the impression that not only is the Talmud right, but that the 60-cubit bed can be full of thorns instead of roses, or even of knives, like a fakir's, and that in Israel the unfortunate ex-lovers are strapped to that bed by bands of halachic steel.

The show got off to a very dramatic start. Sara and Dan revealed the intensity of their bitterness after 11 years of marriage. From the beginning I guessed that they were not really husband and wife, but actors, but I assumed that they were professionals. Later, we learned that they were amateurs. In reality, she is a social worker and he a clinical psychologist. I congratulate them on their histrionic virtuosity.

WHAT MAKES love die? We were given a variety of answers. One woman, who married very young and was taken by her husband to a kibbutz, got bored with the type of

work offered to her. The kibbutz agreed to her leaving to learn textile designing. She did so well that she fell in love with her career and made her husband leave the kibbutz.

She was one of the lucky people we saw: she and her husband seem to have separated fairly amicably and intelligently.

A man discovered, after 24 years, that his wife had a lover. After going through various stages of hurt pride, jealousy and resentment, during which he lost a great deal of weight, he decided that he himself was also to blame for things going wrong. This was another fairly happy divorce. I was pleased to see that he recovered his lost avoirdupois, even if he did not get back his love.

OTHER PEOPLE on the programme, whose spouses contested the divorces, were less fortunate. One woman had been trying to get a divorce for 23 years, another for 11 years.

Their difficulties stem largely from the fact that our personal law is governed by Halacha. A rabbinical judge told us grimly that those who marry by Halacha must get divorced by Halacha.

This sounded very clever and epigrammatic when he uttered it, but he looked foolish when Shulamit Aloni MK pounced on his remark to demand civil marriage and civil divorce for those Israelis who do not want to be forced to accept halachic principles.

Certainly there are hundreds of thousands of Israelis who light-heartedly marry according to Jewish religious law without being aware of the consequences should their marriages go awry. They think that it is rather fun to be hitched by a rabbi according to formulations used by Jews for untold centuries.

To sign the *ketuba* before the ceremony, to break the glass, to take a loved one according to the laws of Moses and of Israel — why not? It is all part of the excitement, like being photographed in romantic settings, welcoming the guests, and dancing with the bride.

If the marriage goes well, they never regret saying "I do" in front of a rabbi. The problem is what happens to them if things go wrong.

body has yet managed to frame marriage and divorce laws that satisfy everybody. The reason is obvious: it is impossible to compress that turmoil of emotions, thoughts and financial considerations into the narrow confines of a legal definition.

Even in these liberal modern times, legislators still cannot find easy formulations for making every one happy by splitting asunder those who were so light-heartedly joined together. It was manifest from the programme that both parties in an unhappy marriage should abandon efforts to apportion blame for their broken dreams. Otherwise neither of them can try to rebuild his or her life, and the children are doomed to suffer terrible unhappiness.

A CURIOUS principle of law arose in this week's *Paper Chase*, a rather feeble episode which was obviously a potboiler. I hope they are not running out of ideas so early in the new series.

Frank Ford seduces a fellow-student, Diana, who gets pregnant. There was once an old Etonian who had got a girl into a similar predicament. She said to him tearfully, "I can't bear the shame. I'm going to kill myself!" He answered gratefully, "That's very sporting of you, my dear."

But Frank Ford, although a scion of an old Connecticut family, does not respond in this way. He insists that she must bear his baby. When she says that he has no authority over her body, he gets a temporary court injunction restraining her from having the abortion.

Eventually Frank sees the light, agrees to the abortion, and the

young lovers go starry-eyed, arm-in-arm, towards the sunset and the clinic.

A happy but unsatisfactory ending. I would still like to know what rights, if any, an unmarried man has in such a situation. For that matter, can a husband prevent his wife aborting a foetus she does not want?

LAST THURSDAY night we saw one of the most extraordinary films ever made, *Alcazar — A Night-Club at War*. This was a home movie filmed in complete secrecy by 14 Jews hiding above a night-club in Nazi-occupied Amsterdam during World War II.

The Nazis loved the club, and made it one of their favourite haunts. The Alcazar's owners, Dirk and Marie Vreeswijk, socialists and trade unionists, were fervent anti-Nazis, and hid the Jews in a tiny refuge above the club.

Here the Jews took the 35mm. home movies of their remarkable efforts to keep up their spirits — doing pantomime acts, having a water fight, parading in front of the camera. Eventually the group was betrayed; six were killed in concentration camps and two committed suicide.

Heary Swaab, a scrap-metal dealer, survived — and got the film out. He locked it in a bank vault, with instructions that it should not be shown till after his death.

Fortunately, he was persuaded by the Dutch Jewish film company, Belbo, to change his mind. As a result, we were able to see this amazing record. Man's inhumanity to man is boundless — but so is the power of the human spirit. This is a film that

makes us proud to be Jews.

IT SEEMED to me that Ram Evron was being unusually aggressive in this week's *This is the Time* in his handling of Arye Genger, the yored who is now making his third attempt to come on aliya, this time by heading a consortium that has bought Haifa Petrochemicals for \$60m. Evron implied that there is something strange and ironic about leaving Israel so as to help the country by making money and coming back

with it. He may have a point, but I like American dollars myself.

Genger seemed to me to be very pleasant, with a constant smile on his lips, even when he was answering awkward questions. A man may smile and smile, and not be a villain. But then he admitted that Arik Sharon is still a very good friend of his, and I realized how right Ram was to be antagonistic. You can tell a man who boozes by the company he chooses.

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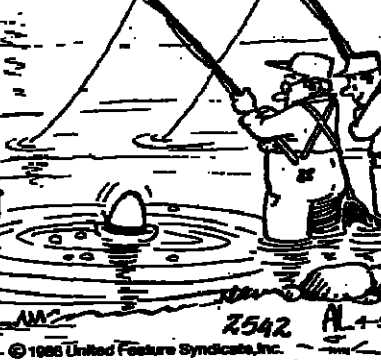
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Answering machine, remote control, new, NIS 500, 02-43217.
Bargain, American kitchen, new marble, made for two sinks, 02-75778.
Bargain, for sale, new P.V.C., light blue, 75sq.m., 02-32369.
Content leftovers, clothes, Sunday, 10.00-16.00, in Barbur, 02-45340.
Employment finding machine, with which you can find, excellent condition, 02-43761.
For sale, delicious equipment, freezer, shelves, etc., like new, 02-74707.
Furniture and household equipment, lounge set, washing machine, 02-41405.
New boots, NIS 10 + VAT + pair, 02-25329, 02-25348.
Peugeot bicycle, 10 gears, new condition, 200, youth size, new condition, 100, 02-42566.
Singing amplifier, 8 impulse amplifier, 02-42491.
Lathes, milling machines, drills, turning machines, presses, grinders, lathes, 02-43535.
Sala, Mergal, Goldmann, 500 kilo, expensive, 02-81477.
BX 100 Yamaha synthesizer, like new, Shapira, 1 Ramat, 02-43761.
Bargain, also container for 200 with 2kw, for house, possibly for legumes, 02-926957, not Shabbat.
Campaignal Micro-wave, dishwasher, wholesale price, 13 instalments, A.B.A., 37 New She'an, Tel Aviv.
Compressors for spraying paint and Taintort, sale and rental, 02-83021.
Compressors for strenuous work, new/used, rental/lease, 02-53021.
Due to departure, best condition, washing machine, 02-42599.
Flat concrete, gas-electric, 100 sq. m., 02-38088, 02-48021, 02-48022, 02-48023, 02-48024, 02-48025, 02-48026, 02-48027, 02-48028, 02-48029, 02-48030, 02-48031, 02-48032, 02-48033, 02-48034, 02-48035, 02-48036, 02-48037, 02-48038, 02-48039, 02-48040, 02-48041, 02-48042, 02-48043, 02-48044, 02-48045, 02-48046, 02-48047, 02-48048, 02-48049, 02-48050, 02-48051, 02-48052, 02-48053, 02-48054, 02-48055, 02-48056, 02-48057, 02-48058, 02-48059, 02-48060, 02-48061, 02-48062, 02-48063, 02-48064, 02-48065, 02-48066, 02-48067, 02-48068, 02-48069, 02-48070, 02-48071, 02-48072, 02-48073, 02-48074, 02-48075, 02-48076, 02-48077, 02-48078, 02-48079, 02-48080, 02-48081, 02-48082, 02-48083, 02-48084, 02-48085, 02-48086, 02-48087, 02-48088, 02-48089, 02-48090, 02-48091, 02-48092, 02-48093, 02-48094, 02-48095, 02-48096, 02-48097, 02-48098, 02-48099, 02-48100, 02-48101, 02-48102, 02-48103, 02-48104, 02-48105, 02-48106, 02-48107, 02-48108, 02-48109, 02-48110, 02-48111, 02-48112, 02-48113, 02-48114, 02-48115, 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English and/or Hebrew typist, immediate, temporary work, hourly pay. Tel. 03-252278.

Hospital requires excellent Hebrew-English typist. 03-240185, ext. 273.

Keyboard and word processor operator, Hebrew-English, for temporary work. Tel. 03-241855.

Large travel agency, Tel Aviv, requires senior secretary, command of 3 languages, English mother tongue. 03-35355.

Lawyer's office requires excellent clerk-typist. 03-259020.

Olympia Company requires clerk, bookkeeping knowledge and experience. 03-371922.

Tata branch soon to open in Cañon requires young, energetic clerk with bookkeeping knowledge, dedicated, responsible, 6 hours minimum. Apply in person. 08:00-16:00, to Tel. 03-241855, Tel. 03-35355, personnel.

DIAMONDS
Seeking good cutter for beautiful stones, good conditions. 03-751324.

Office in Exchange requires salesclerk. 03-26196, work, 03-88804, evenings.

Saving and sticking contractors required, good conditions. 334167, 03-71277.

Sawyer required for precious stones, good conditions. 03-71128.

Tapers required, model rounds for playing, special conditions. 03-90934.

Learn excellent profession, diamond setting, at Ben's. 03-42170.

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**ERUSALEM
OST**

President Herzog will be in the South Pacific islands this week.
Jerry Aviram discusses the importance of the region to Israel.

Islands worth knowing

WHILE President Chaim Herzog currently enjoys the beginning of the southern hemisphere's summer, back in Jerusalem the Foreign Ministry is hoping that his coming week's visit to Fiji will open a new era in our relations with the group of islands known as Oceania.

Israel's present ties with this region include diplomatic relations with six of the area's nine island nations: Western Samoa, Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu, Kiribati and Papua New Guinea. In fact, Papua New Guinea has been one of Israel's most stalwart supporters in the United Nations while Fiji has two of its three army battalions stationed in the Middle East, one in Lebanon and another in Sinai.

Oceania itself is a region of surprises and contrasts. Looking at a map of the Pacific Ocean it seems as if the multitude of islands crowd one another but in reality they are mere specks in the Pacific's vastness, out of sight and often out of touch with one another.

While the islands of volcanic origin such as Samoa, Fiji and Vanuatu offer breathtaking views of mountains covered by vegetation, the coral islands of Tonga, Kiribati and most of Micronesia (the area east of the Philippines just north of the equator) barely protrude above the sea and have little vegetation.

Anomalies abound. Nauru is one of the world's smallest nations (22 square kilometres, 8,000 residents) but because of its phosphate deposits, it rivals Kuwait and Brunei for the world's highest per capita income. Meanwhile in Kiribati, the nation's 65,000 citizens are spread out over 33 islands extending over 5 million sq. km. of ocean but the urban area of the main Tarawa atoll will, at the present rate of growth, have a population density of 4,500 persons per sq. km. in 10 years time, a density far higher than that of Hongkong.

Irrespective of their natural resources, however, all the islands in this region have one thing in common, they import most of their food. Since the distance between the islands and their suppliers is great, and imports are controlled by a few foreign owned trading houses, food costs are staggeringly high. But western eating habits seemed to have been irreversibly ingrained on the islanders and they spend what little money they have on canned fish produce despite the fact that just off-shore, Japanese, Taiwanese and American fishing fleets are catching an abundance of fish which eventually find their way into these very same cans.

Most of the islands have limited export capabilities and contribute little to the global economy but with the newly adopted (but still not ratified) Law of the Sea, each of the sovereign islands will have economic control of a zone extending 200 miles from its shores.

This immediately gives the islands a strategic and economic importance for the seabed is a major unexplored source of important minerals and the islands of Oceania lie astride a good portion of it.

The Soviets have been quick to take note of this fact. At the beginning of this decade they attempted, with partial success, to penetrate the emerging trade union movement on the islands while at the same time exploiting the islanders' demands for a nuclear-free Pacific. (France conducts its nuclear tests in this region, still maintaining the colonial status of Polynesia and New Caledonia.)

Taking advantage of the difficult economic conditions and insufficient western aid, the Soviet Union recently concluded an agreement with Kiribati, which gives the Soviets fishing rights in Kiribati's sovereign zone. At present they are currently negotiating similar agreements with Vanuatu and Fiji which will also

include landing rights - a cornerstone of Soviet naval expansion policy. In response, the United States, limited in terms of its ability to offer direct aid because of budgetary restraints, has encouraged Japan to step up its aid efforts in the region.

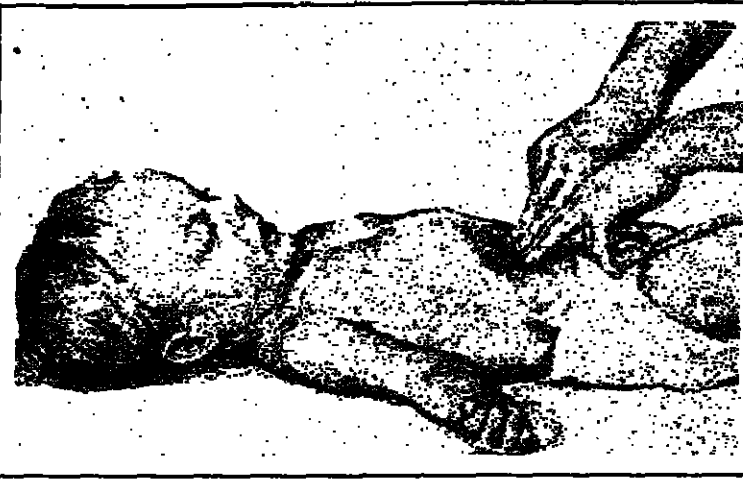
ISRAEL'S Foreign Ministry has also recognized the importance of this region and recently it created a separate Oceania department. The department intends to send an ambassador to Fiji who will also be accredited to the other island states and the possibility exists that diplomatic relations will be opened with Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands and the emerging states of Micronesia.

When President Herzog arrives in Fiji's capital of Suva, he will find a nation striving hard to become the hub of the region. With its population of 700,000, Fiji is one of the most populous and successful nations in Oceania, hosting the headquarters of the South Pacific Forum, the regional office of the International Labour Organization, Air Pacific and many other agencies and organizations.

The president will also find that Israel is well known and respected in Fiji. The International Cooperation Department of the Foreign Ministry has previously sent agricultural, agricultural marketing and cooperative farming experts to Fiji and the Histadrut, through its Afro-Asian institute has brought many islanders to Israel to study as well as conducting a number of courses in the region itself.

With the forces of regional unity on the up in Oceania, President Herzog's visit is a timely opportunity to encourage the development of increased relationships between Israel and Oceania.

The writer is a former Histadrut representative to Asia and Oceania, now an export consultant specializing in the region.



Infant is held either in rescuer's lap or placed face up on a firm surface with the rescuer at the feet.

How to save a child from choking

Judy Siegel

MOST parents run frantically to the doctor when their children have bad coughs or runny noses. But those same parents are often apathetic or ignorant about the most common cause of death among young children - accidents in the home.

Some 200 children up to the age of six die in Israel every year from swallowing objects and choking on them, falling and being poisoned by household cleaners, their parents' medicines or even plants.

The danger begins at six months of age and continues until the child enters first grade. A baby puts everything into its mouth. An older child may "feed" his sibling bits of food or pieces of toys while the mother isn't looking. Until a child is six years old, he shouldn't be given any hard food that has to be ground by the teeth, like nuts or popcorn, because instead of bothering to grind it, he is likely to swallow it whole, and it could enter his windpipe instead of the esophagus.

Over a year ago two American-born doctors in Jerusalem's Har Nof quarter started giving free lectures to local parents, after an infant in the neighbourhood choked to death on a marble pushed into its mouth by her two-year-old brother. The mother of the two children saw the baby choking but didn't know how to save her. "We felt guilty that we hadn't given our lectures before," says Dr. David Matar.

Since then, he and his brother-in-law Dr. Ya'acov Shapiro have tried to increase awareness of the problem in the neighbourhood. The two pediatricians have given lectures to women who run day care centres and mishpachonim (group care in private homes).

LAST week, the danger to children was in the news when a two-and-a-half-year-old boy choked on a tangerine in Wizo's day care centre in Gilo. The staffers had never been required to take a course on removing a foreign object from a child's windpipe, like most other people whose job it is to care for children.

The most dangerous objects to have within the reach of a child, say the Har Nof doctors, are safety pins, coins, small parts of toys, nuts, grapes, olives, pop-tops from aluminum cans, eggshells, powders (including baby powder) that clump, pills and deflated balloons. No child under the age of five should be allowed to play with a balloon, says Dr. Matar, as when they try to blow them up, they can get sucked into the windpipe and are very difficult to remove.

Anything that can fit into the mouth but is too small to go down the esophagus should be kept out of reach, not only away from babies but away from their young siblings.

Children should never be allowed to eat while running, talking or being wild, for then they are more likely to choke on food.



The choking infant should be held on the rescuer's forearm in a 60° head-down position, with the head and neck stabilized.

(Courtesy of A.S. Gordon)



The back blows should be delivered with the heel of the hand over the spine, high above the shoulder blades.

(Courtesy of A.S. Gordon)

IF THE child is choking but is nevertheless crying, talking or coughing, the windpipe is only partially blocked, and he must be rushed immediately to the nearest hospital emergency room or Magen David Adom station.

However, say the doctors, if the child is not breathing at all or not making any sound, and is turning blue, there is no time to wait for an ambulance or to get the child to the hospital. If he does not get oxygen for four minutes, permanent brain damage will result, and if the windpipe is blocked longer, the chances of death increase.

Every parent, and every child-care worker - even grandparents - should know what action to take, without a moment's delay.

"It's natural for a parent to panic at a time like this," says Dr. Matar. "So you must practise on a doll or on your child to decrease your chances of being hysterical."

The first reaction - and a natural one - is to stick your finger in the child's mouth. But one must never do this at this stage. In most cases, such action just pushes the object farther down the windpipe. (Among the things done by the day care staffers in Gilo was put a finger into the child's mouth.)

If the child is not breathing at all, the first thing one does is deliver four sharp blows to the back between the shoulder blades. If it is a baby, lay him on your arm while your elbow rests on your knee supported by a chair. Use the heel of your hand. If it is a larger child, hold him on your

knees with his head down while you sit down.

While you are trying to dislodge the object, you should keep screaming for anyone within earshot to call an MDA ambulance.

If the child starts breathing again, take him to the hospital or MDA, where they can dislodge the object (if not yet removed completely) with a forceps or other means.

But if the child is still not breathing, one should do the Heimlich Maneuver, invented by a doctor of that name in Cleveland, Ohio.

You hold the child in front of you, his back to your chest, and push your fist, with the thumb inward, into the belly right below the breastbone. For an infant less than a year old, use the tips of the fingers of both hands instead of the fist, which would be too large. You push as hard as you can in and up for 20 seconds (this is not a blow but a push). All the air left in the lungs is pushed out into the windpipe, so that the foreign body can be dislodged like a cork from a bottle.

If this, too, does not help, only then open the infant's mouth press the tongue down and try to see the foreign object. If you see it, hook it out with the finger, without pushing it farther in.

If you can't see the object, then proceed with cardiopulmonary resuscitation, putting your mouth over the nose and mouth of the baby (or mouth of an older child) and breathing in.

If this, too, doesn't work, start again from the beginning with more back blows.

In most cases, the foreign object is dislodged.

The Har Nof doctors note that the back blows can cause broken ribs, and the Heimlich Maneuver can cause damage to the liver. Thus, they should be employed only if the breathing has stopped altogether, and if there is immediate danger of brain damage or death.

A doctor or trained medic, but never an untrained parent, could perform a tracheotomy, making a small hole in the windpipe, through the neck, to allow the child to breathe. But if an untrained person does it, he could hit an artery and the child could bleed to death.

Just the thought of all this procedure is enough to make any parent shudder. The most important thing to do now is to prevent such accidents by keeping all dangerous objects out of reach or out of the house.

You can save a child's life by following the instructions in this article, but it is even better to take a course on resuscitation. They are offered in all Magen David Adom centres for a fee. It is easy to get organized groups together, but it takes a long time before enough individuals asking for a course are invited to attend a group session. The Heimlich Maneuver is taught only in the 20-hour MDA course.



Was Stalin on his way to Jerusalem?

Fooling the Germans

THE BUGLER had just finished sounding the last post at the British military cemetery on Mount Scopus, Jerusalem. It was Armistice day, November 11, 1943. Two dispatch riders approached the group of VIPs. They had two most secret and urgent messages. One was handed to a man in a dark morning coat and striped trousers. It was His Majesty's high commissioner, Sir Harold McMichael. The other envelope was given to an officer wearing red tabs on his battledress and a red band round his service cap. This was General McConnell, commander of the British troops in Palestine.

One of the dispatch riders had come from Government House, the other from military HQ at the King David hotel. Both envelopes contained more or less the same message, the gist of which was that the Big Three Allied leaders would meet later that month in Jerusalem in utmost secrecy. They would be accompanied by the joint chiefs of staff, the foreign secretaries and other top ranking political and military personnel. Accommodation, meeting rooms and local security, had to be provided.

I have no idea whether the recipients of the message knew that this was a deception operation. But all their subordinates were convinced that it was the real thing. As a later deception operation, when Field-Marshal Montgomery's double was sent on a tour of North Africa to create an impression that the Second Front would be launched from there and not from Normandy, only the governor of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean commander in chief knew who their guest really was.

There was no problem finding accommodation in Mandatory Jerusalem. The King David hotel, although partly requisitioned for army headquarters and government offices, still had excellent suites for guests. Less important members of the three teams would stay at the YMCA or officers' messes in and around Jerusalem. For reasons of security, the officers' mess of Allenby barracks, halfway between the King David hotel and Government House, was selected for the Big Three sessions. There were facilities

for secretaries and radio, and the dining room table, in particular, was judged highly suitable for the top-level meetings.

I was a captain in the Intelligence Corps in Jerusalem at the time. On a rainy morning I was summoned to Brigadier Roe, who was in charge of administration at Palestine HQ. "Tell me, how good is your Russian? Do you speak it fluently?" He was delighted to hear me reply in the affirmative. "Some very important Allied personalities are expected

Eleazar Laserson

soon. We'll call you when required. And don't take any leave before this how-do-you-do is over."

I was stationed at Allenby barracks and very soon I discovered that the place was being renovated at top speed. Some of my brother officers were informed confidentially that they would be acting as aides-de-camp to visiting VIPs. Within a couple of days the entire mess knew that the Big Three were on their way to Jerusalem. Tension mounted when some senior officers from GHQ Cairo arrived to speed up preparations. At this stage it was suggested that part of the military hospital in the Augusta Victoria building be prepared for the top echelon. This was the former residence of the first high commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel. Many of the original, beautifully furnished, wood-paneled rooms were almost untouched and it only remained to remove the beds.

ON NOVEMBER 18, when preparations in Jerusalem were proceeding at top speed, the Germans broadcast from Berlin that a meeting of the Allied Big Three had started in Cairo. The German secret service was close to the truth, but had not hit the nail on the head. In actual fact, a meeting between Churchill, Roosevelt and Chiang Kai Shek, a prelude for the Teheran meeting, started in Cairo on November 20. This news item was not published by the Allied media at the time. In Jerusalem preparations continued. Most of us who knew of the Berlin

"news" believed that someone had managed to fool the Germans and that the real thing would take place right here in the Holy City. Shortly after, a crack British army unit arrived in Jerusalem and drilled at Allenby barracks and Lydda airport. The tension mounted.

And then, on December 1, the VIPs did arrive in Jerusalem, after being received by a guard of honour at Lydda. They were General Sir Alan Brooke, the British chief of the Imperial general staff, and chairman of the British joint chiefs of staff. He was accompanied by Admiral Cunningham, the naval commander in chief, and Air-Marshal Charles Portal, commander of the Royal Air Force. A second aircraft brought General George Marshall, chairman of the American joint chiefs of staff; Admiral King of the U.S. Navy; General Arnold, commanding the U.S. air force, and General Somervell, responsible for the vital landing craft needed for the Second Front.

The party went immediately to the King David hotel. Those in the know thought this was the beginning of the real Big Three gathering and that the "old men" were due to appear at any moment. In actual fact, the Big Three conference had started in Teheran on November 27. Military talks finished on December 1, and the western generals flew to Jerusalem. The other participants stayed on for another day to hold political discussions, then went on directly to Cairo. The military big brass came for two days' rest in the Holy Land with the British acting as hosts. Later, they reciprocated with hospitality for their counterparts at Williamsburg.

On their first day the chiefs of staff visited Christian holy places within the walls of the Old City. On the morning they went to Gethsemane and the Dome of the Rock. Their guide was not the chief chaplain to the army in Palestine, but a Franciscan monk, Field Marshal Lord Alan Brooke, as General Sir Alan Brooke was to become, wrote in his diary much later that he and his colleagues had had a wonderful time in Jerusalem. The party left for Cairo on the afternoon of December 2, 1943.

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הכנת אלמל

SPORTS

SOCCER

Real beat Juventus at Russian roulette

LONDON (Reuters). - All Italy was united yesterday in condemnation of sudden death spot kicks, which put paid to the European chances of Napoli, Fiorentina, Roma and, most notably, Juventus in European Cup second round ties. This system resulted in Juventus losing to Real Madrid.

"Accursed penalties!" screamed the nation's sports press as fans and journalists alike complained that the shoot-out was an unworthy anticlimax to a fine match, which Juventus won 1-0, resulting in a 1-1 aggregate score at the end of extra time, pushing the game into the Russian roulette shoot-out.

It took a play-off to separate Real Madrid and Juventus when they last battled in the European Cup in 1961, before the shoot-out system was used. The Spaniards won a memorable third game 3-1 in Paris after the two-leg aggregate score was 1-1. This was manifestly a better way to lose than by penalties.

In Turin on Wednesday night a goal by Juventus full-back Antonio Cabrini cancelled out Real's first leg advantage.

Extra time produced no further scoring and the second round tie eventually went into penalties, where six-times European Champions Real won, almost inevitably, 3-1.

Both Real and Real Zaragoza, who beat Wales' Wrexham on away goals, can thank their goalkeepers for their wins. Francisco Buys was inspired while Zaragoza's Andoni Cedrun showed astounding reflexes

in the face of a relentless Wrexham barrage.

A missed penalty proved equally influential in Bucharest, where European Cup holders Steaua bowed out against Anderlecht of Belgium. Steaua won the trophy in Seville six months ago when Gavril Balint converted the decisive spot-kick in a shoot-out against Barcelona.

But the 22-year-old Balint missed from the spot early in the second half against Anderlecht and Steaua, 3-0 down from the first leg, were doomed to failure despite Ladislav Boloni's 58th-minute effort which inspired a late onslaught on the Belgian goal.

Juventus goalkeeper Stefano Tacconi, who made several brilliant saves last night, summed up Italian feeling after a match which fully lived up to expectations.

"I believe our elimination was unjust, but getting knocked out by Real is not dishonour - we should not be ashamed."

Unjust it may have been, but Juventus brought it on themselves for not calling on their four most experienced players - Antonio Cabrini, Michel Platini, Aldo Serena and Michael Laudrup - when it mattered.

Compare this attitude with that of Real, who put up Hugo Sanchez, Emilio Butragueno, Jorge Valdano and veteran Juanito as their first four penalty-takers and the 3-1 score looks more like a reward for bravery than an unfair result.

Certainly Real coach Leo



CHALLENGE. - Brio of Juventus tries to stop Hugo Sanchez of Real Madrid in the European Champions' Cup cliffhanger. (Reuters)

Beenhakker saw it that way, claiming justice had been done. "I think we surprised them by not shutting ourselves in our own half. Madrid played attacking football and only bad luck denied us a clear win."

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS' CUP
Real Madrid 4, Rosenborg (Norway) 1.
Red Star 7-3 on aggregate.
Dynamo Kiev 3, Glasgow Celtic 1. Dynamo won 4-2 on aggregate.
Dynamo Berlin 1, Brøndbyødden Denmark 1. Brøndbyødden won 3-2 on aggregate.

Austria Vienna 1, Bayern Munich 1. Bayern won 3-1 on aggregate.
Real Madrid beat Juventus on a penalty shoot-out 3-1.
UEFA CUP
Spartak Moscow 5, Toulouse 1. Spartak won 6-4 on aggregate.
Stahl Brandenburg 1, Gothenburg 1. Gothenburg won 3-1 on aggregate.
Glasgow 1, Sporting Standard (Romania) 1. Glasgow won 4-1 on aggregate.
Standard Liege 3, Swarovski Tyrol (Austria) 1. Swarovski won on the away goals rule.
Kahn Elgower (Hungary) 1, Torino, 1. Torino won 5-1 on aggregate.

United's woe is now Atkinson's woe

and in the best interests of the club and its supporters."

Atkinson joined United in June 1981, taking over from Dave Sexton after the team had finished eighth the previous season.

United did not finish below fourth during his reign and won the Football Association Cup in 1983 and 1985.

But Atkinson failed to add to United's seven league titles, despite

spending a king's ransom on a host of players.

Last season, United began the league campaign with ten consecutive victories, only to be caught by Liverpool, Everton and West Ham United to finish fourth.

Hampered by injuries and bad form, United won only one of the first seven games this term and, with a third of the season gone, the team lies perilously close to the relegation zone.

Edwards said that chief coach Brian Whitehouse would take temporary charge of the team until a new manager is appointed.

Nottingham Forest gained the fourth round of the Littlewoods Cup in Wednesday by edging Second Division Crystal Palace 1-0 in a replay.

Nigel Clough, son of Forest manager Brian Clough, scored the only goal of the third round replay in the 77th minute after the home side had missed a string of chances.

Alex Ferguson, who led Scotland in the World Cup finals in Mexico, is the man United want to succeed Atkinson as manager. Within hours of announcing the sacking, United confirmed that they had contacted Scottish club Aberdeen to ask permission to talk to Ferguson.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Ohana comes up against the Benodis wall

By PAUL KOHN
TEL AVIV. - The heroes of last week's National League soccer action - Eli Ohana who scored four goals for Betar Jerusalem, and Ya'acov Benodis, of Hapoel Lod, who kept his goal intact despite all the frantic efforts of the Maccabi Haifa strikers - face each other at Lod this afternoon, in one of the centrepieces of the weekend action.

Betar, who have netted eleven goals in their last two games, will go all out to retain the momentum that has taken them to the top of the table. They will still be without Shlomo Shirazi and Avi Golder so Ohana, Uri Malmilian and Ofir Shmueli will lead the Betar onslaught on the Lod fortress.

Unfashionable Lod, who shocked Haifa 1-0 last Saturday, will have new signing Vicky Peretz to lead their attack, alongside Benny Smadja and Ronen Hillel. There should be a full house turn out in Lod for this clash.

Fans at the Bloomfield stadium in Jaffa tomorrow will be treated to a double header starting at 2 p.m. Hapoel Tel Aviv play first and their fans will welcome the return of Eli Cohen and Yossi Zana to the team.

The league champions should notch their first win of the season against Hapoel Petah Tikva, but if they don't they will have few excuses.

Maccabi Tel Aviv, who play at 4 p.m. will be without Eli Dricks, their central striker, in the match against Maccabi Netanya. The Netanya side has been one of the pleasant surprises of the new season and they now nestle nicely in third place in the table. Tomorrow, however, they may be without goalkeeper Arie Haviv, who is injured. After three games without a win, the Tel Avivians are in the mood to collect three points from this home game.

Hapoel Kfar Sava look well placed to renew their challenge at the top, with a home fixture against neighbouring Maccabi Petah Tikva. One hovering doubt is the fitness of Eli Yanni, their spearhead. Doron Rabinkin and Eyal Begleiter are the visitors whom the Kfar Sava defence will have to give the closest attentions.

Other NATIONAL LEAGUE fixtures:
Maccabi Jaffa v Maccabi Haifa (Gazon Stadium 2.30 p.m.)
Maccabi Netanya v Shimonon (Netanya 2.30 p.m.)
Hapoel Tel Aviv v Maccabi Yavne (Winter Stadium 2.30 p.m.)
Beersheba v Rael Yehuda (Beersheba 2.30 p.m.)

BASKETBALL

76ers make use of their depth

NEW YORK (AP). - When the Philadelphia 76ers acquired Roy Hinson, Tim McCormick, Jeff Ruland, Cliff Robinson and Danny Vranes in the off-season, they didn't realize they would need all that frontcourt depth so soon.

With Ruland and Charles Barkley sidelined with injuries, Philadelphia coach Matt Guokas used only seven players on Wednesday night, but

that was enough for a 107-101 victory over the Milwaukee Bucks.

McCormick, a 2.10 player acquired from Seattle over the winter, played in Ruland's centre spot and had 18 points, nine rebounds and four blocked shots.

WEDNESDAY'S GAMES: Boston 133, Indiana 102; San Antonio 112, New Jersey 103; Philadelphia 107, Milwaukee 101; Detroit 109, Washington 88; Utah 111, Cleveland 95; Golden State 102, Portland 92.

CRICKET

Richard's weekend of truth

LONDON (Reuters). - West Indies Test captain Viv Richards may be an extraordinary cricketer but it seems he is about to suffer a very ordinary fate when tomorrow his sacking by English county side Somerset is confirmed.

Richards and fellow-West Indian Joel Garner were told two months ago by the county committee that their services would not be required

TENNIS

Tennis as it should not be played

By PHILIP GILLON and JACK LEON

Yesterday was a great day for two of Israel's rising young players, Amit Naor and Menashe Tzur, in the quarter-finals of the men's ATP satellite-circuit tournament at the Israel Tennis Centre in Jerusalem.

Playing hard-hitting and immaculate tennis, Naor had little difficulty vanquishing John McLean (U.S.), the tall American contributing to his own defeat by committing numerous errors. Naor's behaviour was impeccable.

Tzur only beat Nils Brandau of West Germany 6-4, 3-6, 6-4 after the longest and most arduous match of the men's quarters. Tzur's stamina and nerve eventually carried him through to the semis.

These matches were played on the back courts. The big game billed for the centre court was between Angelo Tanganelli of Italy and Steve Kennedy of the U.S. It turned out to be a hilarious affair because of the weird conduct of the contestants.

It was not only that they misbehaved, it was the manner of their misbehaviour that had the crowd in stitches. Tanganelli swore away at umpire Igal Barta - but did so in Italian, which the umpire could not understand. Our own interpretation of one of Tanganelli's outbursts was that he said that the umpiring is even worse than it is in Bangladesh.

It might be thought that it would be easier to follow Kennedy's comments, but he too used obscenities, although he did incur a penalty for ball abuse. For instance, he declared "This is the sucks."

He said that everyone involved in the tournament, and the spectators, were "peasants" - but, of course, he may have thought that they were members of the second aliya, and that he was complimenting them. He soliloquised, "I can only stand another ten minutes of this, whatever happens."

At one stage he had hallucina-



FIGHTER. - Dablia Coriat put up a gallant battle against Anne Aalonen of Finland yesterday. (Guthmann)

tions, claiming he was seeing, not flying saucers, but flying balls going down the side of the court. Nobody else saw them.

Whenever the two players designed to play tennis, they produced some formidable strokeplay, serves and smashes. It is rather a pity they did not stick to tennis. Tanganelli won 6-3, 6-3.

In an extremely well-mannered and sporting match, Florin Sergarceanu of Romania beat Jony Goudenbour of Luxembourg 6-4, 6-3.

The only surviving Israeli in the women's semis is Ilana Berger, who overcame Sagit Doron 2-6, 6-4, 7-5 in a long, grim struggle, in which both young women played well above their usual form.

Young Dablia Coriat has every reason to be pleased with herself for taking a set off the formidable Finn. Anne Aalonen, who had some difficulty winning 6-2, 5-7, 6-3.

In other games Lesley O'Halloran of Ireland beat Sophie Ruffel 6-4, 6-3 and Elkerboom (Hol.) beat Yvonne Der Kinderen 3-6, 6-4, 6-2 after a protracted struggle.

SOCCER

Schweitzer doldrums

By PAUL KOHN

The league champions, Hapoel Tel Aviv, last season scored 52 goals, five more than second-placed Maccabi Haifa. In their first six games this season, the champions have been involved in four goalless draws and scored all told all of three goals. They have yet to win a match and currently languish in 15th place in the National League standings, a lot nearer relegation than the championship.

So what has gone wrong at Hapoel Tel Aviv? The dozen of Israel soccer coaches, 61 year old David Schweitzer, who took Hapoel to the championship, lays it at the door of "Bad luck, plain bad luck. I simply have not been able to field a full strength team since the start of the season."

"But from now on things will get better," the veteran coach assures us in his next breath just to underline that he has lost none of his abundant self-confidence, yet.

The fact that "David" knows only too well is that Hapoel's 52 goals last season were scored mostly by the team's midfield players, Eli Cohen having been the top scorer with 11 goals. Yehuda Amar, Maurice Jano and Moshe Sinai were other midfielders who notched the goals. "Strikers" - Shabtai Levy, Gil Landau, Shalom Avnion and Eli Yanni (the latter two departed from the club in the off-season) - never really lived up to a strike force worthy of champions.

It was no surprise, then, that Schweitzer went off in a fairly desperate search for more potent guns in front of goal. He almost netted



Zahi Ameli, "my kind of player," and might have succeeded in that purpose but for the unyielding resistance of Maccabi Haifa to his transfer. In the end, Schweitzer had to settle for 28-year-old Meir Ben-Shitrit to reinforce his attack.

Although he has to admit that that has not yet worked any wonders he prefers to take the long view: "I reckon Miki to be a player who scored 11 or 12 goals regularly in a season. We have to be patient and I am sure he'll knock in goals for us too," the coach said.

That he failed to get Ameli is the thing that hurts most. "In our four goalless drawn games we had plenty of scoring chances. Ameli would surely have got that winning goal in three of those games, that would have meant an additional six points for us at least," he seems to console himself.

Although one rung from bottom in the standings, the seasoned Schweitzer calculates that his team are only eight points behind the league leaders. "With three points at stake in every match that is not a major distance to make up with 24 matches to play," he tries to convince himself and his players - and a critical sports press.

Schweitzer is currently very keen on the idea of bringing David Pizanti from Cologne to Hapoel Tel Aviv. "He is exactly what I need to add quality to the team. He can turn defence into attack with great pace and he would combine very effectively with Sinai on our left flank."

Another reason the famous Schweitzer swaggers has not disappeared is his crop of talented young players, who are already winning their places in the first team. These include 18-year-old Tamir Linhart, who scored Hapoel's sole goal last week in the 3-1 defeat in Netanya, 18 year old Elior Baranes and 19-year-old Ahmed Mussa, both midfield players, and 20 year old defender David Hershtikowitz.

Schweitzer's upbeat mood this week came from the knowledge that Eli Cohen will be available to him this Saturday for the first time this season (he is just ending a six-game suspension) and that Yossi Zana could also play again after his three week play-off. That should enable "David" to play a full strength side for the home game against Hapoel Petah Tikva. For Hapoel Tel Aviv this match, and that against Maccabi Petah Tikva next week, will be crucial. Wins would set the team on its way up the league table; anything less might imply that the writing is really on the wall.

BOXING Hagler to fight Leonard

NEW YORK (AP). - "Marvellous" Marvin Hagler will defend his mid-dleweight championship against former welterweight and junior middleweight champ Sugar Ray Leonard in what could be the biggest money-making fight in boxing history, on Monday, April 6, at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas.

According to promoter Bob Arum, Hagler is guaranteed \$12m, and Leonard \$11m.

There is a potential audience of 3 million for this fight," Arum said. "That's what we're shooting for."

At that level, the fight could take home as much as \$37m, with Leonard's take between \$12m, and \$13m., according to Arum.

Hagler, 32, the world mid-

dleweight champion, had been thinking about retirement earlier this year, mainly because of pressure from his wife, Bertha, but they agreed that Hagler would continue, at least to meet Leonard.

"This fight is a must," Hagler said in a television interview. "I think the two of us have to prove to each other - who is the best fighter in the world. And I know... it's me."

Pat Petronelli, Hagler's co-manager, said the decision to fight Leonard was made, because "in 20 years' time, Hagler did not want fans, who were evaluating his accomplishments as champion, to say he ever ducked any challenger, particularly Sugar Ray Leonard."

Dr Louis Angioletti, a New York

eye specialist hired by Lloyds' of London, to examine Leonard, said the fighter is in no "greater risk than any fighter" to incur damage to his eye.

The glib Leonard, who in recent years has been a boxing commentator for an American cable television company, went on at length to analyze Hagler's ability and pay tribute to the champion.

At one point, Leonard, who is 33-1 with 24 knockouts, said that, before the two fighters "put on their fight faces," he wanted to thank Hagler for giving him a title shot. Leonard, dressed in a white suit, walked across the stage to shake hands, but the shaven-headed Hagler just stared ahead.

"Apparently, he has his fight face on already," Leonard quipped.

Rugby season gets under way

By JONATHAN KARP

The Israel Rugby Football Union officially begins its 14th season tomorrow, a season that will be highlighted by the national team's three-week tour to France in December and January.

Three games are scheduled for tomorrow. Ra'anana play Kfar Hanassi at noon, followed by ASA Tel Aviv against Yizre'el at 2:00. Both games are at the Sportek in Jerusalem, host Kiryat Shmona at 2:00 at the Givat Ram stadium. The only team not playing is the Technion Kiryat Bialik squad.

The season had been scheduled to begin last week, but poor field conditions prevented a full programme. One game, however, was played, in which Ra'anana thrashed last year's

champion Yizre'el, 37-9. The Saacks brothers, Jonathan and Laurence, combined for 29 of Ra'anana's 37 points.

There are seven teams in the league this year, as opposed to eight in 1985/86. The season will consist of a double round-robin format.

The centrepiece of the season will be the French tour, beginning on December 15. Twenty-four players will be sent says Irfu president, Cyril Morris. They will play six games against clubs throughout France. It will be the first official overseas tour by an Israeli national rugby team.

The national side has not yet been selected, but coach Alan Polatinsky, who has been running trials since August, says he expects the final squad to be chosen by November 22.

In addition to the National League, there will be a youth league, consisting of four teams, from Kiryat Shmona, Yizre'el, Tzora and Ra'anana.

ICE HOCKEY

Bruins bump Butch

NEW YORK (AP). - Butch Goring has been fired as head coach of the NHL Boston Bruins, the team announced Wednesday night.

Greenberg said Goring received notice from General Manager Harry Sinden immediately after the Bruins lost 8-3 to the Buffalo Sabres.

In other games Wednesday night, Nick Foligno and Steve Backus scored first-period goals and Calgary Flames goaltender Mike Vernon made those stand up for a 3-1 victory over the Edmonton Oilers.

In Chicago, Steve Lidzick and Troy Murray scored 31 seconds apart midway through the final period to lift the Chicago Blackhawks to a 4-2 win over the Minnesota North Stars.

Doug Shedden was credited with a

goal with 2:39 remaining in overtime as the Detroit Red Wings beat the New York Rangers 5-4 in Detroit.

In Toronto, Tom Fergus scored three goals and assisted Steve Thomas on the winner with 4:07 remaining as the Toronto Maple Leafs defeated the St. Louis Blues 6-4 for their fourth consecutive victory.

Second-period goals by Joel Guenneville and Doug Jarvis within a two-minute span keyed the Hartford Whalers to a 3-2 victory over the New York Islanders in Hartford.

Craig Laughlin scored on a rebound shot at 18:02 of the second period to put Washington ahead and the Capitals held on to defeat the Vancouver Canucks 3-2, snapping a 3-game losing streak.

(Continued from Page One)

haul of the ministry's functioning in a manner that will last assure that the ministry will have some substantial input in the policy-making process - an input generally missing from major policy-making during the past 35 years. Kinche, taking leave of the office last month, spoke out firmly against the ministry's marginal role in policy-making. He noted that the ministry was informed of the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981, for example, only after the event, and had had little say in the launching of the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

"It's not that the ministry was never involved, say, in the peace process. But it is something that needs developing more."

He plans to set up teams for formulating and implementing policy for major issues such as the peace process, relations with the Soviet Union and Soviet Jewry, economic relations with the Far East. Both sets

TAMIR

of teams will be inter-departmental and will be composed of representatives of all the relevant bodies, with the policy-determining teams coopting experts from outside the government service, such as academics. Tamir constantly cites models from his previous career in the IDF, where he was an aluf (major-general) and head of the Planning Branch.

Tamir believes that the ministry also needs a "situation room" for receipt of information, prompt digestion and determination of response, "say to an earthquake in Colombia."

Asked about the division of authority between himself and the ministry's new political director-general, former cabinet secretary Yossi Beilin, Tamir says: "Look, the starting point is what was determined, not how things were deter-

mined and why. There is no point now in delving into the past. Beilin is here as a de facto deputy minister. I accept him as deputy minister more gracefully than many others do. We have experience working together [in the Prime Minister's Office]," says Tamir.

"The IDF general staff has five branches and there are overlapping areas of authority there too. It all depends on cooperation and coordination." Tamir says that the division of responsibilities between himself and Beilin is clear and in overlapping areas there will be coordination. "We will jointly chair the meetings of the heads of divisions, alternating as managers according to the area of responsibility."

Tamir is responsible for policy relating to the peace process and the Arab world, Diaspora affairs and the Third World ("including Malta and Cyprus") and administration in the ministry; Beilin, for policy vis-a-vis the super-powers and Europe.

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REGISTRATION FOR OTHER SEMINARS (IN HEBREW) CONTINUES

Pinhas Landau compares
top salaries here
with those abroad

Where they're really rich

THAT small group of Israelis who managed to extract from their firms reasonable salaries of, say, \$20,000 a month or so, was tiny in any case. This week, sad to relate, the envy of the masses forced Bank Leumi to give the grand order of the boot to two members of this elite group, Baruch Yekutieli and Joseph Rosh, the two surviving joint general managers from the gang of four that used to carry that title. One of them left a few years ago, and the other, Mordechai Einhorn, got the top job, in place of Ernest Japhet.

The result is that whereas Bank Leumi used to boast five people who got paid something approaching a living wage, now there is only one. There are probably one or two in Discount, and maybe one in Mizrahi, but the plain fact is that the Israeli financial sector is now populated with paupers — by any international standard. Of course it may be argued that the performance of these executives, as measured by the bottom lines of the organizations they headed, merited much less generous compensation, but we are not concerned with such quibbles here. However, we would point out in passing that the fact that Leumi did not replace the retiring joint general managers may be seen as evidence that these positions were meaningless, and represented a totally useless and very expensive additional rank in the bank's already bloated hierarchy.

We are not concerned here with wealth. There are quite a number of Israelis, even in the financial sector, who have amassed wealth. The Reitanis are an obvious example, as are the Hachmeys of Phoenix Insurance, and such individuals as Shlomo Eliahu of Eliahu Insurance. Japhet himself is not devoid of means, and the large compensation payment he reportedly received should keep him off the welfare rolls for some time.

What does concern us is income. In Israel, income is usually associated exclusively with salary, but this is yet another example of the backwardness of our systems. In the real world, where the government doesn't control the financial sector

and the mob still has some respect for authority, the big cheeses of banking, brokering and the like are paid increasingly on a performance basis. The Times of London had the following item earlier this week:

"Britain's high-flying, high-earning and exclusive band of top company executives are increasingly being rewarded by performance-related bonus payments which can now account for as much as half of their salaries."

"According to the Institute of Directors, the bonus concept that has come naturally to the competitive world of U.S. business, is now sweeping through Europe. In the latest issue of its journal *Director*, the institute says that more than half the UK's company directors now have some performance-related element in their pay... It cites the earnings a year ago of Sir John Harvey-Jones, chairman of ICI, whose basic salary of £220,000 was boosted to £312,991 by £74,800 of performance-related bonuses plus a variety of accumulated entitlements, including stock options."

The British corporate elite, however, is paid very badly, in comparison with many other countries. For the record though, and as an indication of how some countries enforce disclosure of salaries, even if not full disclosure, one can take the annual financial statements of the big four British clearing banks and see what kind of money was floating around.

Being British, they don't refer to mere salaries, much less talk of "what people got paid." The relevant entries are couched in terms of "emoluments to directors," or "emoluments to employees," or at least of "remuneration." Ignoring directors and looking only at employees, where the entry level for being worth mentioning is as low as £30,000 per annum, over 600 employees of National Westminster got £30,500, 62 others got £50,750, and four got £75,850. Barclays has a larger staff, and 71 persons were in the £50,000-75,000 bracket, eight got £75,850 and three received between £85,950,000. Lloyds



Bank's top men were better off, since the top two broke the £100,000 mark last year. By the way, the chairman of Lloyds is reported as receiving £120,045 in emoluments "having waived emoluments of £5,200," but even more interesting is the fact that the highest paid director got more than the chairman, totalling £140,917. Presumably he wasn't so foolish as to waive anything. Before leaving the shores of Albion, we would add that these emoluments are clearly stated as being exclusive, repeat exclusive, of pension contributions.

Across the Channel, without going into detail, one could generalize by saying that the heads of the big French banks pick up some 200,000 French francs a month (\$30,000), so that their annual pay is more than the miserly British dish out, but still peanuts by American standards. In most European countries the pay of top managers is available on either a formal or informal basis from one source or another. However, no one outdoes the Swedes, who every January publish an official book, like a telephone directory,

which lists the name and job of every person who reported income above some fairly trifling level to the tax authorities. However, and as everyone now knows, all the really rich Swedes, like Bjorn Borg and Ingrid Bergman, take themselves off to places like Monte Carlo to avoid the clasp of the Swedish taxman — the only rival, in terms of percentage of GNP seized by the government, to our local monsters.

IT GOES almost without saying, however, that real money is seen mainly in the *goldene medina*, and in many cases the names have a familiar twang to them. There too, there is no difficulty obtaining information. Indeed, the American sickness is the exact opposite of the Israeli one, since disclosure is mandatory in many cases. It is common for highly-paid people to boast of how much they earn, usually exaggerating rather than downplaying, while the poverty-line brigade are regarded as failures and wouldn't dream of waving their miserable pay cheques on national TV.

Institutional Investor magazine

collected a few of the facts in an issue earlier this year; three writers and three editors "spent weeks gathering the facts," because "tracking down just who is getting what by no means an easy job." What with rumours, hearsay and make-believe compounding the large number of negative responses to formal requests for on-the-record information. Most reliable, of course, was the data available from public companies — but the biggest money of all seems to have been in private outfits.

What did U.S. bankers earn in 1985? "Included," says *Institutional Investor*, "are salary plus bonuses, as well as deferred income, profit sharing, savings incentives, insurance and benefits such as stock awards and stock options accrued during that year."

To begin at the top, people like Alfred Britain III, the chairman of Bankers Trust, cleared seven figures with ease, amassing \$1,262m., in what was admittedly a good year for his company. Lewis Preston, the chairman of Morgan Guaranty, was

close behind with \$1,246m., and William Butcher and Charles Sanford Jr., respectively the CEO of Chase Manhattan and president of Bankers Trust, were also above \$1m. John Reed, the famous CEO of Citicorp, the holding company for the world's largest bank, didn't quite pass the \$1m. mark, but is unlikely to have gone hungry on \$994,500 and three others made the list on between \$900,000 and \$1m.

Commercial bankers, however, don't make anywhere near as much as investment bankers, as Alvin Shoemaker, the chairman of First Boston, and his subordinate William Mayer, the management committee chairman, proved by making \$2,447m. and \$1,983m. respectively.

Savings and Loans were supposed to be in trouble, one had thought, and the \$560,500 of Abraham Spiegel, chairman of the Columbia S&L seems fairly restrained. But that same company's CEO, one Thomas Spiegel, made up for that with a quite handsome \$9,172,099. This, if not a misprint, was rather exceptional, but only for the sector, not the amount. This is because, to

quote the magazine again, "there's more to coming it on Wall Street, than short-term cash compensation." If you look at the accumulated value of options and other equity benefits that these same executives mentioned above have received over several years, the figures become quite interesting.

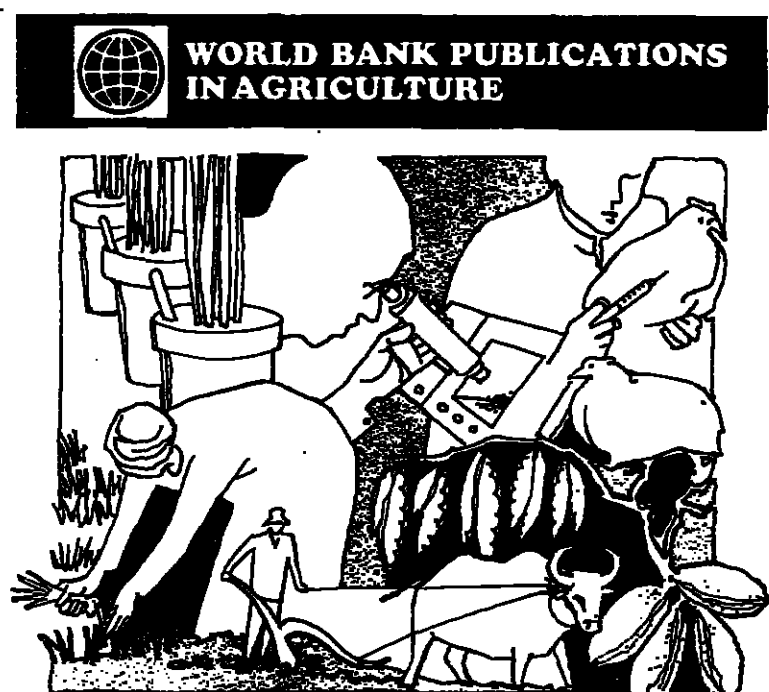
First Boston's Buchanan is worth over \$15m. today — not from what he inherited, or by investing in coffee futures, but solely in terms of the current worth of that part of his income represented by shares and options. Preston of Morgan Guaranty is a poor second in this table, with a mere \$8.3m. Shoemaker of First Boston clocks in at \$7.7m. John Reed at \$5.1m and his vice chairman at Citicorp, Thomas Theobald, managed a paltry \$3.8m. Theobald's job is investment banking chief at Citi, for which he was paid \$875,237 last year, which was nothing to sniff at, when you consider that John Torelli III, holding the position of president of Manufacturer's Hanover, managed only \$668,916, while Ed Farley, the vice chairman of Manny Hanny, scraped together \$468,148.

In insurance, people like James Lynn, the CEO of Aetna Life and Casualty, pulled in \$637,855, but Edward Budd, the CEO of Travelers Corp., beat him with \$761,135.

Of course, the man who makes all these other characters dance to his tune, Federal Reserve Bank Chairman Paul Volcker, survives on \$75,100, but that's a tad better than John Shad, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, who ended up with \$73,600.

Shad runs the show, however, as people like Dennis Levine can tell you from bitter experience. Levine made \$7,700,477 last year, when he was managing director of Drexel Burnham Lambert, but a lot of that came from insider trading, for which he was fired. Shad's SEC is seeking fines and treble penalties that would more than wipe out his earnings, but Levine's colleagues have a different view of his achievements. "He wasn't fired for insider trading," joked one, "but because anybody with access to that kind of information who could only make \$12m in three years isn't competent to be managing director at Drexel." In other words, it all depends on how you look at it.

And how you look at it depends on who you are on Wall Street. Others on the list of *Institutional Investor* have a very different viewpoint. Joseph Foster, for instance, is a messenger at Choice Courier earning \$250 a week, while Jose Angel Morales gets \$300 as a shoe-shine boy at 1 Liberty Plaza. That's not far short of John Lides's \$20,000 last year operating a newsstand on Wall Street and Broadway, and much, much better than Georgios Pappas's \$2,500 for working as a part-time hot-dog vendor on Wall Street. Are these people so much less deserving than Leland Prussia, the chairman of BankAmerica Corp. who, in the year his company continued racking up losses, still garnered a modest, but useful, \$433,500?



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Health • Roads • Education

The year when crying social needs were neglected

ACCORDING to Moshe Siron, the head of the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Israeli economy in 1986 will enjoy a surplus of close to \$1 billion in its balance of payments current account. This means that the transfer of American aid and money from world Jewry will more than cover the excess of imports over exports, leaving a surplus.

Thus, 1986 will be remembered as a year of no real balance of payments problems. It will be also remembered as the year when the health system almost broke down, the number of road deaths peaked due to poor road conditions, the universities went bankrupt, the general education system deteriorated. This year also witnessed increasing unemployment, especially among the young and among development town residents. It was the year when investments reached a low ebb and a number of factories collapsed, or almost did so, as a lack of modern equipment and efficient manpower made them uncompetitive.

Between the fact that there was a surplus in the balance of payments and the fact that social services broke down, there is more than one connection. For the conservative minded, those who see the social services and striving for universal and egalitarian medicine and education as a luxury, the breakdown of these systems was a natural development, a symptom of a "healing" process, brought about by necessary austerity.

But for the undogmatic and open-minded observer there is every reason to worry. First, because of the social, economic and moral consequences of the retreat in Israel's welfare system, and second because of the hegemony of conservative thinking among politicians, Treasury and government officials and self-appointed experts.

Conservative thinking is rather simplistic. It starts from the premise that balanced government budgets are not only economically necessary, but also carry a moral message of living on one's own means. Fiscal austerity brings about a favourable balance of payments, and this surplus can be used to pay back debts to foreign creditors or to accumulate foreign currency reserves. From this point of view, investment should and can be undertaken only when it is profitable for private interests. Investments in the public sector are a waste of money.

Moreover, austerity helps discipline workers and wage earners, and

teaches them to restrain wage demands. Nothing makes austerity more conspicuous and visible than a crisis in the public services. Thus workers, who are already threatened with lay-offs at their workplaces, are presented with shrinking services in their capacity as consumers of education and health services.

LET US return to the \$1 billion surplus in the balance of payments. It was the result of cheaper oil prices, lower interest rates and fiscal restraint. Some months ago, when it became clear that oil prices were plummeting, and interest rates were going down abroad, it was evident that a large surplus in the balance of payments was to be accumulated this year, for the second year in a row.

Avi Temkin

At this juncture, it would have been natural to decide on priorities. In other words, it would have been advisable, even from a narrow economic basis, to consider alternative ways of using the surplus, maximizing the benefits to the economy and the society. What eventually happened is that the Treasury, by the force of sheer inertia and the weight of conservative thinking, used the money to pay back debts and accumulate foreign currency reserves, without examining other alternatives.

But what were those alternatives? It does not take a great deal of economic insight to identify several areas of social spending where a large benefit can be reaped relative to the sums invested.

The first example is road construction. According to Liberal Party MK Uriel Lynn, head of the Knesset Subcommittee for road safety, the Treasury is blind to the possible savings in money and human lives that could be achieved by investing additional sums in road construction. An investment programme of \$120 million spent annually for five years would produce a saving of \$500 million a year for 20 years, according to figures prepared by Technion experts on behalf of Lynn.

Even if it would be undesirable to spend such large sums of money on one kind of investment, it is still possible to undertake some less expensive projects with positive results. Thus, finishing the Ayalon project in two years, instead of the programmed five, would save the

economy 11 million man-hours a year and would cost \$40 million. A shuttle railway in the Haifa area would cost some \$23 million and would reduce the load on roads, making them faster and safer. Bringing all the country's major highways up to reasonable standards would cost no more than \$40m.

In other areas, the possibilities are no less extensive. The universities say they need some \$50 million to put their finances in order and enable them to compete with other institutions abroad. Even the government recognizes that universities are necessary to sustain a research and development drive. What the government would like is to have excellent universities without paying for them.

But the universities are only one part of a crisis running through the entire education system. While there are no figures available, it is likely that an increment of some \$200 million would be enough to create a programme of vocational and technological training in development towns and to create a body of teachers for the sciences and related high-tech areas. Without such an effort, Israel's technological infrastructure will deteriorate.

In the health services, it is evident that a rehabilitation and overhaul of the hospital system is long overdue. To try to avoid such reorganization is not only morally wrong, it is also economically foolish. To give an example, the Treasury says the cost of the arrangement with the nurses will total some \$20 million. It is possible that the savings in work hours lost by doctors, patients' relatives and nurses themselves during the four months of nurses' strikes, not to mention the prevention of suffering and the saving of human lives, is worth much more than the cost to the state budget of the agreement with the nurses. A more flexible and wiser government could have given the nurses four months ago what it eventually offered them.

These are only a few examples of what the alternatives were. They show that there are ample opportunities for public spending with a high social yield. What should be stressed is the word "social." These examples also show that there is nothing economically wise or morally right in balanced budgets or balance of payment surpluses. It also depends on what is being done with the money. Austerity is not always the best answer to a crisis.

מסכת אל תחיל

MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Fair reporting

In a very understated ceremony held during the course of the annual convention of listed companies earlier this week, the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange's deputy general manager, Nathan Shilo, awarded the Fair Reporting Cup to the Israel Can. Co. for having the highest standard of financial disclosure during 1985.

It was the second year that this award has been made, and despite the low-key approach that the exchange management has adopted toward the cup, the mere fact that it instituted the prize represents a clear underlying message regarding the importance it attaches to this matter. The exchange is acutely aware of the poor overall level of reporting and disclosure of information to shareholders by public companies and is seeking various ways to improve the situation.

The cup is one of the measures on the carrot side of the balance sheet—a form of consciousness-raising and a method of focusing attention on the issue—but it is not given for full disclosure. This is not feasible to the Israeli corporate mind, and would be an impossible goal to aim for. Rather the exchange commands fair disclosure, that is the apparently modest aim of abiding by the limited reporting requirements currently imposed on listed companies. This may not sound like a lot, but the reality is that there are not so many candidates even for this restrained demand.

How come? First you take all the companies that had problems last year in their reporting for one reason or another—delays, incomplete figures or facts, or failure to report something altogether—and remove them from the running. That trims the list very significantly. Then you see which of the remainder who did file did so clearly, clearly and without missing about. The ones that did that best are the ones competing for the prize. It is then just a matter of weighing up who among them stood out.

We asked Shilo if there were any patterns discernible about what kinds of companies are more conscientious and which less so, but the exchange has not attempted a serious study on this topic (some enterprising researcher surely should). His main conclusion was that any company that is well run can organize itself to meet its reporting obligations. Like most things, it's up to the boss to see that this is done. He suggested that small companies are more likely to be organized in this way, but that by the same token, if they are properly run, it is in fact easier for them in some respects than for big firms that are part of large conglomerates. The fact that the winner last year was a small firm and this year a medium-sized one shows that size is certainly not a basic criterion in the quality of reporting.

Overall, according to Shilo, the competition has been positively revived by the companies; and he hopes it will become a permanent, and perhaps more formally competitive, fixture. However, he is not relying on the goodwill of individual firms to raise the overall level of financial disclosure. The carrot has to be complemented with a stick, he indicates. He would like to see the exchange either given more powers to punish firms that can't or won't produce the information that they ought to. At the very least, the Securities Authority should give the exchange support in its attempts to tighten things up, he says.

The problem here is the law, which makes annual reporting mandatory, but not half-yearly reports. The exchange has put the latter into its own rule-book, as well as formalizing when companies have to file an immediate report, such as when a board member resigns, or if a major deal is concluded. But if a company doesn't fulfill the obligations mandated by the exchange, it hasn't broken the law, the Securities Authority can't act—as it has in a few cases where companies skipped their annual statements.

Until the law is amended, the exchange's sole recourse is to threaten to suspend trading in a company's shares. Some people claim that this only hurts small investors, but it is no skin off the company's nose. In practice, though, there have been enough cases where the failure to file reports presented serious difficulties for the company, ending in several instances in bankruptcy and liquidation. For that reason it is justifiable to suspend trading to protect the investing public at large from putting its money unknowingly into a firm that is already bust.

Fiat offer for Alfa Romeo wins approval

ROME (AP)—Finmeccanica, the Italian state-controlled holding company, said yesterday it had accepted Fiat's takeover bid for Alfa Romeo over a rival offer from Ford Motor Co.

Fiat, Italy's largest automaker and private employer, made a bid of about \$5.7 billion to rescue Alfa Romeo, Italy's prestigious but debt-ridden state-owned sports carmaker. Alfa Romeo lost \$175 million last year.

Elscent seen halving loss in first quarter

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV.—Elscent Ltd. is due to report a first quarter loss, probably next week, that company sources expect to total only about half the \$15 million loss for the same period last year.

The second quarter, which ended on September 30, is believed to have ended with a much smaller loss, and the company is projecting its arrival at breakeven point in the current quarter, or early next year at the latest.

The publication of further losses for the April-June and July-September 1986 quarters, although widely expected and indicative of an improvement in Elscent's fortunes, will create new problems for the firm's accountants and bankers, because the positive net worth of \$10m., which the capital restructuring achieved, will be eroded by the additional losses.

However, given the company's positive current cash flow, this represents primarily a technical accounting issue, rather than a serious threat. Both the banks and Elscent itself expect it to be resolved without great difficulty.

Senior banking sources expressed great encouragement at the progress that Elscent is showing under the severe recovery programme instituted after Benny Peled took over as chief executive officer last April. The main Israeli banks recently

signed a capital-restructuring agreement under the terms of which they will wipe out \$80m. of debt to Elscent and convert \$50m. more from short-term revolving credit into four-year term debt.

In return for erasing the debt, the banks will get 25 million warrants on Elscent shares, exercisable at \$2 each. In practice, it is expected that they will use the repayment of the \$50m. owed them to finance exercising the warrants, if the medical imaging equipment company succeeds in its rehabilitation programme.

Elscent's main shareholder, Elron Electronic Industries Ltd., is to waive \$10m. worth of debt and inject a further \$20m. of equity in the form of preferred shares, convertible into regular shares at \$2 each.

Elscent's shares, which are traded on the New York Stock Exchange, have recently risen sharply in value, touching a high of 2 1/4 on Wednesday. This is more than double the lowpoint of 1 1/4 the shares hit last July. Most of the activity is thought to come from small individual investors, with the major institutions that formerly held a large position in the stock holding back until the company's future prospects become clearer.

Imports fell 12% in October

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Imports of merchandise came to \$791 million last month, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported yesterday, saying that, adjusted for seasonal factors, the figure represented a 12 per cent decline from the previous month.

Over the last four months the average level of imports was 14 per

cent higher than the monthly average for the second quarter of the year.

The bureau figures showed that since the beginning of the year imports of goods totalled \$7.6 billion, some 15.7 per cent higher than in the same period last year. The figure includes imports of consumer goods totalling \$800m., 62 per cent more than in the same period last year.

PRESSURES

(Continued from Page One)

also help if in the coming months the inflation rate is kept below 1 per cent a month. Much energy would be saved, and needless tensions prevented, if this course were followed.

But if the consumer price index continues at the current average rate, or if budget cuts produce bitter cabinet wrangling, then the stage could be set for the unravelling of the national unity government. The political escalation, rising inflation, growing public expectations of the demise of the austerity policy and a stalled budget debate may convince Peres that the time has come to end his partnership with Shamir.

The conclusions that elections are the best way out of the crisis could be reached even by Likud politicians. The public will be entitled to cash over \$1.2 billion worth of bank shares in October 1987, and nobody would like to reach that date with

question marks hovering over the government's economic policy. A clear mandate from the public would be required to calm an incipient crisis.

Before politicians set themselves on a crash course over a non-critical economic issue like budget cuts, they should weigh the issues and the consequences more carefully.

Water use drops 14%

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Water consumption dropped by 14 per cent in the first half of the year (April-September), according to Mekorot, the national water authority.

The Mekorot spokesman stressed that the major savings came from farmers, who reduced their consumption by 27 per cent, while city dwellers used only 3 per cent less than the same period a year ago.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:					
General Share Index	121.48+0.35%				
Non-Bank Index	158.86+0.53%				
Arrangement	105.23-0.03%				
Insurance	180.53+0.75%				
Commerce, Services	201.48+0.54%				
Real Estate	198.80+0.83%				
Industrials	143.46+0.61%				
Textiles	174.73+0.13%				
Metals	201.48+0.01%				
Electronics	103.48+0.35%				
Chemicals	134.74+0.43%				
Industrial Invest.	136.02+1.48%				
Investment Cos.	153.49+1.97%				
General Bond Index	113.50+0.09%				
Index-linked Bonds	115.17+0.11%				
Fully-linked	117.35+0.13%				
Partially-linked	113.77+0.05%				
Dollar-linked Bonds	94.40+0.03%				
Short-term 0-2 yrs	111.22 +0.02				
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	112.48+0.10%				
Long-term 5+ yrs	107.68+0.11%				
Turnovers:					
Shares—total	NIS 11,369,100				
Arrangement	NIS 9,883,500				
Non-bank	NIS 1,485,600				
Bonds—total	NIS 5,240,300				
Index-linked	NIS 9,779,500				
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,261,400				
Treasury Bills	NIS 1,396,500				
Share Movements:					
Advances	191 (159)				
of which 5%+	3 (22)				
"buyers only"	37 (0)				
Declines	75 (118)				
of which 5%+	7 (10)				
"sellers only"	5 (11)				
Unchanged	120 (108)				
Trading Halt	34 (38)				
Bond Market Trends:					
Index-linked:					
3% fully-linked	Mixed to 0.5%				
4.25% fully-linked	Stable/falls to 2%				
80% linked	Slightly mixed				
Double-linked	Rises to 0.5%				
Admon	Rises to 0.5%				
Rimon	Stable/falls to 1%				
Gilboa	Stable/falls to 1%				
For. Curr.	Mixed to 1%				
denominated					
Treasury Bills	19.50-20.80%				
(annual yield)					
Arrangement yields:					
IDB ord.	16.18%				
Union 0.1	16.23%				
Discount A	16.12%				
Mizrahi r.	16.18%				
Hapoalim r.	15.85%				
General A	16.20%				
Leumi stock	16.01%				
Fin. Trade 1	15.85%				

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
Trade & Services			
Melr Exra	7215	957	-2.5
Supersol 2	7109	581	+0.3
Delet r	3176	1948	+1.1
Lightstorage	15740	8	-1.0
Cold Storage	2217	430	-3.1
Den Hotels	1880	59	+1.6
Yarden Hotels	2790	139	-0.9
Hilon 1	24948	25	+2.6
Team 1	1712	417	-1.7
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Azorim	848	15077	+3.9
Elion	524	10591	-1.7
Africa Lar. 0.1	36700	49	-3.6
Dankner	4770	354	-3.6
Prop. & Bldg.	2376	4053	+4.4
Beyside 0.1	4335	246	+2.2
ILDC r	54300	21	+0.2
Rasco r	no trading		
Mehadrin	8400	154	+1.7
Haderim	1408	4850	+8.4
Industrials			
Dubek b	3505	746	-0.4
Pr-Ze 1	no trading		
Sumfrost	9860	83	-2.0
Elita Storage	16200	278	-0.6
Adgar	595	509	-0.8
Argaman r	15740	341	+1.4
Delta G 1	2924	1295	-0.6
Maquette 1	4822	481	-2.0
Eagle 1	13400	100	+1.5
Polest	3470	167	-0.9
Schoellerline	14351	111	+0.0
Rogosin	3130	704	-0.6
Urdan 0.1 r	8500	226	-0.6
Zion Carbide	2453	1790	+0.8
Pectar Steel	2580	578	+2.8
Elbit	412000	32	-
Investment Companies			
IDB Dev. r	4885	5211	+4.0
Elion	3300	1880	+0.0
Alif 1	232	4118	-
Gahelet	1315	80	-1.1
Israel Corp. 1	8600	398	+1.2
Wolfson 1 r	128500	108	+8.4
Hapoalim Invest.	no trading		
Leumi Invest.	2740	16870	+3.8
Discount Invest.	14300	32	-4.0
Mizrahi Invest.	824	2438	-10.0
Clal 10	4881	100	+0.7
Lendeco 0.1	3285	100	+0.7
Oil Exploration			
Paz Oil Expl.	16500	162	+3.1
J.O.E.L.	3205	1745	+7.9

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FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES

PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.58% per month

Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	6.17	7-17.00%	8-16.75%	8-19.25%
Hapoalim	23.10	10-17%	11-17.50%	13-19.00%
DISCOUNT	17.10	8-16.50%	8-17%	14-18.00%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-16%	8-15%	8-17%
FIRST INTL	17.10	10-17%	11-17.20%	13-18.50%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapes: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH—FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (November 6)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.575	5.575	5.575
STG (£10,000 pounds)	3.500	3.500	3.500
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.750	3.750	3.750
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.000	3.125	3.125
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3.000	3.000	3.000

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (November 6)

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep. Rates
	Buy	Sell	Buy
Currency basket	1.4790	1.4880	1.4883
U.S. Dollar	1.4790	1.5053	1.4861
Deutschmark	0.7193	0.7283	0.7283
Pound Sterling	2.1185	2.1461	2.1339
French Franc	0.2205	0.2233	0.2218
Japanese Yen	0.8076	0.8190	0.8195
Dutch Florin	0.6387	0.6447	0.6445
Swiss Franc	0.8626	0.8734	0.8685
Swedish Krone	0.2118	0.2142	0.2127
Norwegian Krone	0.1976	0.2000	0.1988
Danish Krone	0.1811	0.1835	0.1822
Finnish Mark	0.2970	0.3007	0.2988
Canadian Dollar	1.0715	1.0843	1.0776
Australian Dollar	0.9552	0.9672	0.9637
S. African Rand	0.8572	0.8693	0.8658
Belgian Franc	0.3444	0.3487	0.346
Austrian Shilling	1.0227	1.0385	1.0288
Italian Lira	1.0418	1.0548	1.0475
Egyptian Pound	—	—	4.08
ECU	1.5053	1.5241	1.5144

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EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(November 6) PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD: LONDON A.M. FIX 405.00 P.M. FIX 408.55

SILVER: LONDON P.M. 559.50

PLATINUM: LONDON P.M. 128.00

PALLADIUM: LONDON P.M. 128.00

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates (November 6)

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	2.0800/15	4944	7085	139/128
POUND STERLING	1.4220/00	118/16	179/16	327/232
SWISS FRANC	1.7185/95	55/60	91/86	170/160
JAPANESE YEN	163.07/17	35/33	45/43	90/95
FRENCH FRANC	6.7260/90	300/325	500/540	880/910
ITALIAN LIRA	1415.75/50	1025/1075	1625/1700	3100/3200
DUTCH GULDEN	2.2385/75	24/21	35/31	68/61

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No way to run the shop

FRIDAY seems to be the favoured day for resolving labour disputes in the public sector.

Since Education Minister Yitzhak Navon was due to return from a trip to London last night and is scheduled to meet his adversary, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, this morning, there is some hope that they will jointly devise a formula to end the intermittent teachers' "sanctions" that have bedeviled the school system most of this week. And that they will do so before sunset.

But by merely getting the teachers back to work the two ministers will not themselves be getting anywhere near repairing the deep rift between them that gave rise to the latest teacher walkout.

What is this rift all about? And what part do the teachers play in it? The public appears to be confused by it all. An earnest but innocent youngster bitterly complained on radio yesterday that the teachers were offering a rotten example to their students by striking for nothing better than higher wages. But the teachers were striking for nothing of the kind: they had in fact agreed to forgo benefits due to them under the Etzioni Commission's recommendations so as not to undermine the progress of economic recovery this year.

What has riled the teachers this week is that many—at first most—of them failed to receive their October salaries on time, which was on the first of the month.

Whether this was reason enough for disrupting the school system is another matter. Especially since, by yesterday, most teachers had already been duly paid: either directly by the Treasury, as some of them always are, or by their kindly municipalities which stepped into the breach to minimize trouble. Members of the Secondary School Teachers Association were in fact advised to engage in sanctions only if they themselves had not yet been paid.

The rather larger Histadrut Teachers Union, however, has—in a muscle-flexing show of force—instructed its members to keep fighting so long as even a single one of them was waiting to receive his or her salary.

To the outside observer it must appear well-nigh incredible that so much fuss should be raised when all along there has been enough money in the till to pay all teachers, without exception. The reason for the fuss lies in the refusal of the Education Ministry to take the 39 million shekels earmarked by the Treasury for teachers' salaries. The Education Ministry refused because the Treasury attached conditions—namely, that the sum be used exclusively for the salaries. Instead, the ministry insisted that the Treasury hand over the full education budget unconditionally. Educational priorities, says the ministry's director general, Dr. Shimshon Shoshani, are for the ministry to determine, and not the Treasury.

The Treasury has not bothered to contest the general principle. It points out, however, that the Education Ministry—alone among ministries—has so far neglected to draft a reasonable programme for implementing the 3.9 per cent across-the-board budget cut decided upon by the government last September. This, the Treasury contends, left it no choice but to make the entire annual cut itself by slashing the Education Ministry's budgetary allocation for the month by about one third, reducing it from NIS 145 million to NIS 109 million.

This should not have affected the payment of teachers' salaries by the Education Ministry.

The Treasury's explanation may be self-serving, but it does help dispel the fog of battle. The Education Ministry, rightly concerned about the nation's educational future, believes that the painful sacrifices it has already made on the altar of economic recovery are more than enough. Having failed to persuade his colleagues that further cuts in his budget spell disaster, the education minister has simply been dragging his feet on the slimmed-down version of the school system implicitly ordered by the cabinet.

Mr. Navon has in effect been calling on the teachers to rally to the cause by putting pressure on Mr. Nissim to let the education minister have his budget uncut, and to let him do with it as he pleases.

This is the opposite of sound governance. Granted, the cabinet's decision on an across-the-board cut for all ministries was the easy, if not the cowardly, way out of a grave financial dilemma. Budgets should reflect national priorities, not political convenience. But it is intolerable for one minister, however distinguished he may be, and however noble his purpose, to try to overturn settled government policy by subterfuge.

REAGAN

(Continued from Page One)

tration and the Islamic fundamentalist regime of Iran.

Bani-Sadr who was foreign minister and then president during part of the period when Iran held 52 American hostages for 14 months in 1979-81, also said Israel had been shipping arms to European cities for shipment on Iranian aircraft to Tehran.

Bani-Sadr, without being specific, linked the arms deliveries to an internal Iranian political struggle for control of the Islamic Jihad and other fundamentalist Shiite groups which operate outside Iran.

The Washington Post yesterday said McFarlane and other Americans had negotiated with the Iranians in European cities and Tehran for more than a year, and their discussions had resulted in arms shipments in September 1985, just before the release of U.S. hostage Benjamin Weir, and in July of this year followed by the release of another hostage, Lawrence Jenco.

The Post quoted unidentified sources as saying a DC-8 cargo plane believed to be American-owned, flying on September 14, 1985, to Spain from Tabriz, Iran, had carried military equipment that had originated in Israel. The trip had been arranged following talks between the American officials and Iran, the

newspaper said. The same day, Weir was released from captivity in Lebanon.

The newspaper, quoting another source, said a similar shipment, involving weapons bought on the private arms market and eventually paid for by the Iranian government, took place last July. That was about the same time Jenco was released from captivity.

The Post said McFarlane, Lt.-Col. Oliver North, a member of the National Security Council staff, and others held talks with Iranians and their representatives for more than a year in Tehran and European cities.

David Horowitz adds from London:

According to diplomatic sources here, the U.S. and Iran are edging closer together as they negotiate the release of American hostages held by pro-Iranian terrorists in Lebanon. The two countries are working towards a deal whereby Iran would secure the release of French and American hostages in return for a U.S. tilt away from Iraq in the Persian Gulf War, the sources said.

It is regarded as unlikely, however, that many hostages will be freed before the trial later this month of Nezar Hindawi's brother, Ahmed Hasi, in West Berlin.

Capitol Hill is even more friendly now

Wolf Blitzer, Washington

PRESIDENT Ronald Reagan and his Republican supporters are trying to put as favourable a complexion as possible on Tuesday's mid-term Senate election. But there's no denying that the outcome represented a major defeat for the president.

Despite Reagan's best effort in the final weeks of the campaign, the Republicans lost control of the Senate, the major prize up for grabs. They had become the majority in 1980, many Republican senators riding Reagan's coat-tails to victory that year. But this time, that earlier Reagan magic was no longer strong enough to keep the Republicans on top.

Many of the Republican senators who first came to Washington with Reagan in 1980 are now being sent home, including Paula Hawkins of Florida, Slade Gorton of Washington, Jim Abdnor of South Dakota, Mark Andrews of North Dakota, and Mack Mattingly of Georgia.

In fact, the Republicans lost in eight of the nine states where Reagan had campaigned most intensively. The president has been hurt and embarrassed by this stunning failure, despite his effort to put his best face forward.

It was only a few days ago, while on the stump, that he had warned of the dangers of a "six-year" presidency, a reference to his becoming a lame duck during his final two years in office if the Democrats should take over the Senate. The Democrats have maintained their decisive majority in the House throughout the Reagan presidency. It was in the Senate where Reagan had been most effective.

Thus, there can be no effective fudging of the fact that Reagan and his conservative Republican followers suffered a very serious setback. For them, this was not only a major disappointment but a real jolt. They had grown accustomed to the president's political skill in helping to pull out victories in close elections. They had assumed it would happen again.

Even in their most pessimistic pre-election predictions, the Republicans had never anticipated such an impressive Democratic recovery in the Senate. There had been some talk of perhaps a 50-50 tie, which would have actually meant a continued Republican majority since Vice President George Bush, as president of the Senate, would have cast the deciding vote. The Republicans would have retained their majority position.

In addition, the Republicans' vision of a permanent Reagan revolution—one that would completely redefine the American political climate for the rest of this century—has been tempered. The 1988 presiden-

tial contest takes on a new and more dynamic excitement as the two-party system in America has been dramatically revitalized.

REAGAN'S agenda on foreign affairs, the economy and all sorts of social issues will become less ambitious between now and 1988, as he is forced to scramble with his political opponents who will dominate Capitol Hill. Reagan will be forced to work for bipartisan consensus rather than to risk confrontations he is likely to lose.

Across the country, exit polls of voters showed that the president remains very popular on a personal basis. Americans, of all political persuasions, continue to tell pollsters that they like the man and his style. But that popularity was clearly not enough to help the Republican senatorial candidates.

Instead of a 53-to-47 Republican majority, the new Senate will have a 55-to-45 Democratic majority. This is expected to be translated into stalemate and bitterness on many key issues, including arms control, Central America, economic reform and abortion.

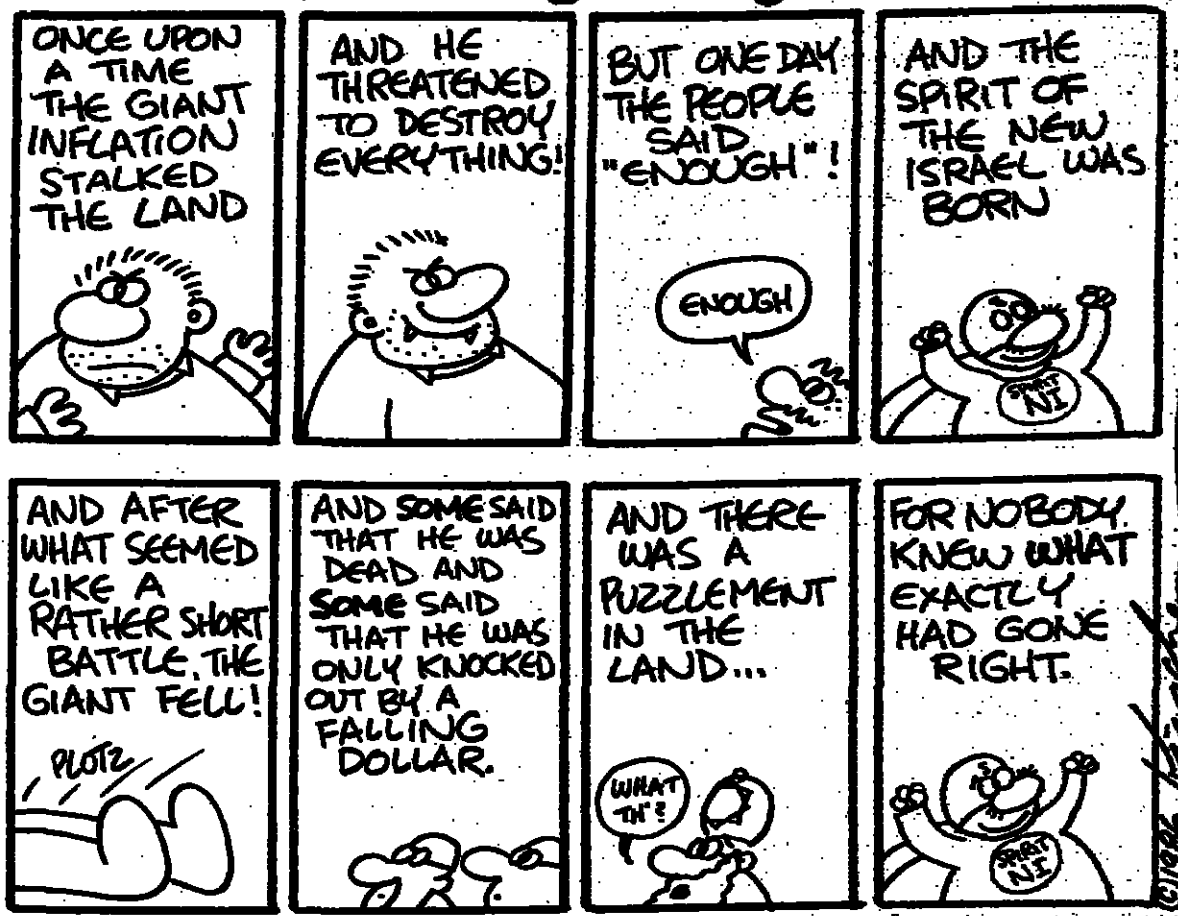
The new Democratic leadership in the Senate—consisting of such lawmakers as Robert Byrd of West Virginia, Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts, Joe Biden of Delaware, Sam Nunn of Georgia, Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island and Alan Cranston of California—is going to make Reagan's final two years in office rather difficult. In the process, they will try to set the stage for a Democratic return to the White House in 1988. They have some valuable political tools now to help in that drive.

AMERICAN Jewish political activists were clearly delighted by the outcome—not because of the political setback for Reagan, who is widely seen as extremely friendly toward Israel. Rather, the Jews agreed that this new session of Congress will almost certainly be even more pro-Israeli than the last—and the last was very pro-Israeli indeed.

If the Israeli government plays its cards right, the new cast of characters in the Senate and House of Representatives can be expected to maintain very high levels of U.S. economic and military assistance to Israel even during the prevailing budget-cutting atmosphere. And if President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz should come forward with new legislative initiatives aimed at further strengthening Israel's defence and its economic recovery, the Congress will almost certainly go along with them.

Moreover, the Democrats in the Senate and House will be in a very

The Friday Dry Bones



strong position to block Republican-backed arms sales to "moderate" Arab states. Many observers, therefore, doubt very much that the administration will even introduce such sales.

The elections demonstrated or again that Israel's popularity in Washington is both non-partisan and non-ideological. Israel has friends among the most liberal Democrats and the most conservative Republicans. This was underscored in what were probably the two most important Senate races in the country—as far as Israel's special interests were concerned.

In California, incumbent Senator Alan Cranston, a liberal Democrat, faced a very stiff and angry challenge from Republican Ed Zschau, a young Congressman who served on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. This was probably the most bitter campaign in the country, with an almost endless number of negative ads appearing daily on California television stations. It drew an enormous amount of interest in the Jewish community around the country.

Zschau, while adopting in recent months a more positive posture toward Israel, had earlier been quite outspokenly critical. He voted against Israel on several key issues as a congressman. During questioning of State Department officials, he often demonstrated a rather openly hostile attitude. Few Jews trusted him.

Much Jewish money, therefore, went to Cranston, a down-the-line supporter who had often led the fight in the Senate against administration-backed arms sales to "moderate" Arab states. Cranston won in a close contest.

In Wisconsin, Bob Kasten, a conservative Republican, overcame a tough challenge from Democrat Ed Garvey. Kasten, as chairman of the

Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, was critical in pushing for increased U.S. aid to Israel in recent years. The Jewish community rallied behind him, wanting to reward him for his support.

The Jewish fund-raisers, both individually as well as collectively through their political action committees (PACs), also wanted to make sure that Kasten would remain on that critical panel, which will now be chaired by Democratic Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, another great friend of Israel. An Inouye-Kasten team represents a real blessing for Israel's future aid prospects.

This combination also suggests that the two senators will probably once again cooperate in trying to pass legislation cutting the prevailing interest rates on outstanding U.S. military loans to Israel by half—an immediate saving of at least \$500 million. Their earlier effort was derailed shortly after the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy scandal erupted.

MORRIS J. AMITAY, a former executive director of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) who now heads a separate pro-Israeli political action committee in Washington, welcomed the fact that two well-known critics of Israel—Republicans Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Charles Mathias of Maryland—are retiring from the Senate. The new senator from Maryland, Democrat Barbara Mikulski, has had an outstanding record on Israel during her years in the House of Representatives. And in Arizona, the Republican winner of the Senate contest, John McCain, is widely expected to be more friendly toward Israel than was Goldwater. Thus, there has been a net plus for Israel.

In recent years, Republican and Democratic politicians across the country have come to really respect—

even fear—the kind-raising and managerial clout of the American Jewish community, which is extremely well-organized and efficient in making its views known. Fear of a potential backlash is occasionally expressed but that has not yet materialized.

Two years ago, Jewish activists worked very hard to unseat Republican Senator Charles Percy of Illinois, and they succeeded. Four years ago, they did the same to Republican Representative Paul Findley of Illinois. Both men were seen as anti-Israel—Findley much more so than Percy. The pro-Israeli community's message was loud and clear—don't tangle with the Jews.

Now more than ever, it's very popular to support Israel and very unpopular to oppose it. This has become a political fact of life in Washington.

None of this means that Israel will now have a free ride in Washington. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his national unity government will continue to have to be very careful in avoiding statements and actions which could undermine support for Israel in the executive and the legislative branches of the U.S. government—as well as among the American public.

But Israel does have an added cushion. And there's no denying that a smooth and sophisticated Israeli policy can be translated into even increased U.S. economic, military and political support in the coming years.

The Reagan administration has already demonstrated a very real appreciation of Israel as a friend and ally. The most important Democratic and Republican members of the Senate and House are inclined to support Israel as well. Now, Israel has a unique opportunity either to squander or to take advantage of this new situation in Washington.

READERS' LETTERS

ACTOR DEFENDED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir—Seymour Galdin's hostile and jaundiced review of *Year of the King* (October 31) would appear to be based on three premises: 1) that no actor should write about his work (Gielgud, Olivier, Guinness and Simon Callow, an important new actor, have all done so); 2) that as Olivier had played Richard III, no one else should attempt a new interpretation; and 3) that Sher didn't like Israel.

Does Mr. Galdin believe that the rave reviews given by the British critics were based on Sher's "resorting to gimmicks" and did they just overlook his "paucity of talent" and his limitations as an actor? There's much more to Antony Sher than "exposing his behind" and leaping on crutches which, from your review, we are led to believe are the reasons for his success.

How is it, one wonders, that Mr. Sher was awarded the *Evening Standard* Best Actor prize for *Richard III* and the much-coveted Olivier prize for both *Richard III* and *Torch Song Trilogy*?

Ramat Hasharon.

GILL MARX

ILL-GOTTEN SEVERANCE PAY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir—Mr. Arye Dulzin is mistaken when he states (front page, October 19) that though Ernst Japhet's severance pay—reported to be \$5m.—"was indeed excessive, nothing could be done about it."

Mr. Dulzin overlooks a trifling point, the Bejski Report, which pinned responsibility on Mr. Japhet for the loss of some three billion dollars. Bank Leumi can and should warn Mr. Japhet that, unless he refunds his ill-gotten severance pay, the bank will sue him, on the half-dozen grounds set out in devastating detail by Justice Bejski, for the recovery of the full three billion.

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To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir—I must take exception to the headline and tone of Naomi Duda's review of *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (October 31).

First, no one was "conned." The cast which performed in Israel was exactly the same cast which performed on Broadway (for which four Tony nominations were received: Jack Lemmon, Bethel Leslie and Peter Gallagher for acting, and J. Miller for direction). Indeed, even the production crew was the same in Israel as in New York and London.

"LONG DAY" NO FRAUD

Second, in London, out of eight reviews, six raved about the play and even the two which did not praised the acting and the direction.

Third, Jack Lemmon, though a great comic actor, received an Academy award for a non-comic role in *Save The Tiger*, in addition to Academy award nominations for *China Syndrome*, *Tribute and Mis- sion*, all non-comic roles. Mr. Lemmon is regarded as perhaps the foremost American actor, not merely a "comedian," as Ms. Duda refers to him.

Fourth, the original version of the play ran over five hours, as did the Habimah production of the late 1980s.

Fifth, though Ms. Duda is entitled to her opinion of the performance, I would like to note that the Hebrew press was uniformly positive in its reviews of the play and appreciative of the fact that Israel was treated to what Clive Barnes of the *New York Post* called "Broadway at its greatest."

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